The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,572—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1889.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

MARCH.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE. 8 ANNAS.

CUTLER PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve... "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... ... "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... "Glentromie" ... ... "Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
ML ORIENTAL ..	5500	1000	E. Stewart	29th Mar
* ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne.	29th „
BL PEKIN	3900	600	P Harris.........	5th Apr.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	12th „
BL KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	13th „
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th „
BL GANGES.......	4206	800	T. J. Alderton ...	3rd May.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	10th „
BL PENINSULAR.	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	17th „
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	21st „

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

The steamer marked ML proceeds direct to Marseilles and London. Passengers for Brindisi change steamers at Aden.

* This vessel proceeds to Aden only.

In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
BOKHARA......	2955	500	W. J. Nantes..	30th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
CLYDE............	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt....	28th Mar
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule....	11th Apr.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	25th „

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct, every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th March, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 or First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO...	5,000	800	1st Apr. '89.	1st May 1889
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Apr. '89.	20th May „
D. BALDUINO....	5,000	800	10th May '89.	10th June „
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st June '89.	1st July „

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA..................	On the 8th April, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th Mar. 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
BERENICE	F. Egger	3,500	550	25th Mar.
AMPHITRITE ...	L. Lemesich......	4,600	650	5th April.
IMPERATOR.....	C. Bechtinger..	4,600	650	5th May.
bPOSEIDON	S. Mersa.........	4,600	650	25th May.
ORION	B. Vidos.........	3,500	550	5th June.

*b*These steamers will not call at Brindisi.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
O TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
PANDORA	G. Costanzo ...	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ORION	Vidos	3,500	550	14th April.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 21st March, 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO GENOA.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ASIA	Wm. Russell..	3550	480	1st May, 1889.

(Books to London, Overland from London).

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
HISPANIA	G. C. Boothby..	3380	480	3rd April 1889.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	17th „
ROUMANIA ...	C. Hillcoat	3387	480	20th May.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read..	3395	480	29th „
PERSIA	R. Hutchison ..	3317	480	20th June.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1889.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
WERNETH HALL...	T.H.S. Millard.	4,100	500	15th May.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	15th June.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1889.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

HOMEWARD!

1888-9.

PASSAGES engaged by the P. AND O. AND ALL OTHER LINERS, at exceptional rates, and BERTHS secured.

PASSAGES in selected Non-Liners, with and without Doctor and Stewardess, to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.

NO COMMISSION charged for arranging Passages.

REGISTER for BOOKING in advance, always kept.

RAIL TICKETS, COUPONS, and PULLMAN CAR BERTHS, arranged for promptly.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, SOVEREIGNS given at the best rates.

PACKAGES of any size, shape or weight, forwarded to any part or place in the world.

STORES, Military, Civil, Domestic, Medical, of every description, supplied cheaply.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

WILLIAM, WATSON, AND CO.,

Agents for the STANDARD LIFE AND ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES,

28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. "AVOCA," 921 tons, Captain DETTLESSON, sails as above on FRIDAY, the 5th April, 1889. For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

MBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "NYANZA," 2,128 tons, Capt. SYMONS, will leave for Zanzibar on or about MONDAY, the 25th March 1889.

For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP & RAILWAY COMPANIES.

FULL information as to this route from Hongkong to Canada, America, and Europe, may be obtained from the Undersigned who have been appointed Sub-Agents in Bombay, and will quote rates or Passage and Freight.

EWART LATHAM, & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 27th March, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 24th March, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 28th March, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 17th April, at 9 a.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 6th April.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 23rd March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1889.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports. Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c. pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

WRIST STRAP WATCHES.

INVALUABLE to CAVALRY OFFICERS HORSEMEN, and those whose exercises are of an outdoor nature.

Solid Silver Keyless Watch in Yellow Leathe Wris Strap, Strong and Neat.

Rs. 32-8 Nett.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.

FIXED DEPOSITS received.

FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.

CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.

INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.

PAY and PENSIONS realised.

PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

PACKAGES landed and shipped.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.

ASSURANCES effected; Marine, Fire, and Life.

SUPPLIES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough-Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensure rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY, ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in Indian Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; Postage, 1 annas.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S

LIGHT PILSENER BEER,

BRIGHT AND SPARKLING,

POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.

Bottles, Rs. 6 per dozen; per Case Rs. 23, Cash.
Half Bottles, Rs. 4 per dozen; per Case Rs. 23, Cash.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DRY PLYMOUTH GIN.

TREACHER and COMPANY solicit a trial of this famed Spirit, which, from its PURITY and PALATABLE FLAVOUR, is establishing for itself a favourable reputation.

Cash Rs. 21 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

Rs. 24 per doz.

Has met with Great Approval.

Many Testimonials have been received as to its Superior Quality.

It is now supplied to a Large Number of Messes and Clubs.

The production of one of the Oldest and Largest Distilleries in the Highlands.

Has a Fine, Full, Mellow Flavour, and an Agreeable Odour.

The Whisky for Connoisseurs.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.

Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

Now Ready, Rs. 16; free by post, Rs. 16-4-0.

ILLUSTRATED HORSE-BREAKING,

BY

CAPT. M. HORACE HAYES.

FIFTY-TWO ILLUSTRATIONS BY T.H. OSWALD BROWN

CONTENTS.

1. Theory of Horse-Breaking.
2. Principles of Mounting
3. Horse Control.
4. Rendering Docile.
5. Giving Good Mouths.
6. Teaching to Jump.
7. Mount for First Time.
8. Breaking for Ladies' Riding.
   —to Harness
10. Faults of Mouth.
11. Nervousness and Impatience.
12. Jibbing.
13. Jumping Faults.
14. Faults in Harness.
15. Aggressiveness.
16. Riding and Driving newly Broken Horse.
17. Stable Vices.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR GENTS FELT HATS

"CEDAR"
"CHESNUT"
"CUBA"

BROWNS

BROWNS

"TEAK"
"MAPLE"
"RUSSET"

"PEKOE"
"SNUFF"
"MANILLA"

BROWNS

Rs. 8-6 to Rs. 9-4.

HOAR & CO., HATTERS, &c. BOMBAY.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands:—

TRADE MARK.

K. T. E. (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 1lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe......	Re.	1	8	0	per lb.
Pekoe	„	1	4	0	„
Pekoe Souchong...	„	1	0	0	„
Souchong...........	„	0	14	0	„
Mixture (Congou).	„	0	9	6	„

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE FOR OUTGOING PASSENGERS TO EUROPE.

PRESENTS FOR SENDING TO ENGLAND.

TIPARA JAM, OR THE INDIAN GOOSEBERRY.

MANGO PRESERVES, DRY GINGER.

RIPE MANGO FOR DESSERT.

MANGO FRUIT FOR TART.

GOWAVER CHEESE AND GOWAVER JELLY.

MANGO MARMALADE.

CHUTNEYS AND CURRY POWDER.

AT

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
NO. 9, FORBES STREET,

OLDEST DEPOT OF INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES.

FACTS!

ABOUT HUMBER CYCLES.

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a "HUMBER."

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a "HUMBER."

The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."

The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."

200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a "HUMBER."

HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.

HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.

HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.

HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS all passed by the N.C.U. Record Committee.

TRICYCLE	155	out of 156
BICYCLE	97	„ 153.
TANDEMS	8	„ 16.

Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, of which "HUMBER" machines have secured 260, leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

HUMBER & CO., Ld.,
WORKS—
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.

SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.
SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class of Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London Maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The Prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS, HALF SETS.
BOWS, DIVIDERS, PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.
THEODOLITES.
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PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
MAGNETIC COMPASSES.

ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
STRAIGHT EDGES. TEE SQUARES.
CURVES, SET SQUARES.
DRAWING BOARDS, STENCIL PLATES.
DUMPY LEVELS.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
CROSS STAFF HEADS.
METALLIC TAPES.
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

PLANE TABLE COMPLETE WITH COMPASS AND SIGHTING RULE.

TREACHER & Co. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor & Newton, the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

WATER COLOURS, in Cakes, Pans and Tubes.
PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.

OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER MILLBOARDS. PANELS.
SABLE and HOG-HAIR BRUSHES.
VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

AGENTS FOR SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S CELEBRATED PAPERS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

INVALID'S PORT.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.'S INVALID'S PORT, GOLD CAPSULE.

FREE FROM ADULTERATION.

"How great the crime, how flagrant the abuse,
T' adulterate generous wine with noxious juice."

OF ALL RETAILERS. OF ALL RETAILERS.

CERTIFICATE.

LONDON, 13th February, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined two bottles of Port Wine labelled "CUTLER, PALMER and CO., INVALID'S PORT," and from the result of my analysis, as stated in the Analytical Report, I am of opinion that the Wine is free from adulteration and is a good sound wholesome Port.

(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.,

Public Analyst for the Parishes of Kensington and St. George, Hanover Square, Member of the Society of Public Analysts and of the Council of the Sanitary Institute.

ANALYTICAL REPORT.

I am of opinion that the Wine is free from artificial colouring matters, and preservatives or other adulterants, and that it is a sound and wholesome Port.

(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.

Rs. 29-12 per Dozen.

CUTLER PALMER & CO., BOMBAY

IMPORTERS OF PURE OPORTO WINE.

N.B.—Beware of colourable imitation. Note Label, Capsule, and Cork.

CHOICE LIQUEURS, ETC.

GINGER BRANDY.
Guaranteed prepared with Fine Old Brandy.
Per Doz., Rs. 21.

CHERRY BRANDY.
Prepared from true Morella Cherries and five year Old Brandy, Very Choice.
Per Doz. Qts., Rs. 39; Per Doz. Pts., Rs. 21.

ORANGE BRANDY.
Guaranteed prepared with Fine Old Brandy.
Per Doz., Rs. 21.

ORANGE WINE.
Choice and Delicate.
Per Doz., Rs. 17.

MILK PUNCH.
From an Old Abbey Recite
Very Choice and Agreeable.
Per Doz., Rs. 24.

GINGER WINE.
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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

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THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members and Subscribers of this Institution, will be held on SATURDAY, the 30th March, 1889, at ½ past 5 p.m., in the Hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, to receive the Managing Committee's Report, for the year 1888, the Report of the Scrutineers announcing the result of their Scrutiny for the Election of a New Managing Committee for the year 1889, and to appoint a Trustee in place of Mr. Jamsetjee Nesserwanjee Petit, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that GOOLBAI, daughter of DADABHOY COWASJEE NALASETH and widow of NOWROJEE JAMSHEDJEE NALASETH, has contracted to sell the property to KANJIBHOY DORABJEE MITHAIWALLA hereunder described. All persons who may have a claim on the same by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, or otherwise are hereby requested to make the same known to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim, which will be deemed to have been waived. All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, upon which there was lately standing a messuage, tenement or dwelling house, situate, lying and being at Police Court Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (11 feet 9 inches) eleven feet nine inches in breadth and (49 feet 6 inches) forty-nine feet and six inches in length, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 52, new No. 476, old Survey No. 685A, new Survey No. 8763, and Registered in the Books of the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2497, and Street No. 21, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the said Police Court Lane, on or towards the west by the property of the said Canjibhoy Dorabjee Mithaiwalla, on or towards the south by sweeper's passage, on or towards the east by the property of Eduljee Rustomjee Cartruk.—Dated this 21st March 1889.

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The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 25th, to Monday, the 1st proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDASS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd March 1889.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

—At the MEETING of the Corporation called for MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., motions to the following effect will be proposed:—

(1.) By Thomas Blaney Esq.—That the Budget of the Joint Schools Committee for the last quarter of 1888-89 be repeated in all respects for the first quarter of 1889-90, as a provisional arrangement, in order to provide funds for paying the Salaries of the School-Masters, the Rents of the Landlords and other Necessary Expenses. (2.) By N. G. Chandavarkar Esq.—That the Draft By-laws of the Joint Schools Committee, as amended by the Committee appointed by the Corporation, be adopted. (3) By Thomas Blaney, Esq.—That a grant of Rs. 600 be made for increased rent on account of Mahrathi Schools. (4.) By Javerilal U. Yajnik, Esq.—That in the Budget of the Joint Schools Committee, the pay of the Two Inspectors be fixed at Rs. 150 each (Rs. 125 pay and Rs. 25 travelling allowance) with Rs. 12-8, for Pension Contribution, and that the Estimate of the Inspector's Establishment for the year 1889-90 be Rs. 4,620, in place of Rs. 3,120.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, 22nd March, 1889.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY has, in pursuance of the terms of Section 36 (*b*) of the Municipal Act 3, of 1888, fixed the holding of the first meeting of the new Corporation for THURSDAY, 4th April, at 3 P.M., in the Municipal Office.

The Business for disposal is as follows:—
1.—Selection of a Chairman to preside at the Meeting.
2.—Election of President of the new Corporation for the year 1888-90.
3.—Election, by ballot, of Eight Members of the new Standing Committee†
4,—Appointment of Members of other Committees.
5.—Return prepared by the Municipal Secretary of attendance of Members at Meetings during the year ending 31st March 1889; also of the changes in the Corporation and the Town Council and Standing Committee during the same period.
6.—Letter from Mr. Dinsha Cowasjee Pochkanawalla and others, complaining of the erection of a stable by one Kaikhushroo Meherban-Iranee in the vicinity of their properties, situated in Karelwady, Thakurdwar Lane, and asking that the street in question may be taken over by the Municipality.

H. W. BARROW.
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Office, Bombay, 20th March 1889.

†Note.—Nominations of Candidates for the Standing Committee are to be sent in, under the Rules, to the Municipal Secretary on 1st April.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of MUMAN KANJEE of Bombay, Mahomedan, deceased.

MERALIBHAI MUMANBHAI, the Executor according to the Tenor of the said Will......Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 19th day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-nine, and in the Fifty-second year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court a. Bombay

L. N. BANAJEE,
The 19th day of March, 1889.

Messrs. PESTANJEE & RUSTIM,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

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MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1889

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NOTICES.

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For the Supply of Barrack and Hospital Furniture and Repairs to the same for a period of 3 years in the Poona and Kirkee District.

2. A list of Articles, Samples and Standard Plans can be seen at the Office of the Executive Engineer, P. and K., during office hours.

3. A sum of Rs. 500 should be paid with the Tender as Earnest-money.

4. The Executive Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. REINOLD, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee.

Office of the Executive Engineer, P. and K., Poona, 20th March, 1889.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BURMA, GULF OF MARTABAN,
RANGOON RIVER.
PILOT VESSEL, NIGHT SIGNALS.

ON and after the 1st April, 1889, the present System of showing TWO LIGHTS HOISTED VERTICALLY from the starboard foretopsail yardarm, will be discontinued, and the lights as defined by the Admiralty under the Regulations for preventing collisions at sea, will be adopted instead.

1. When the pilot vessel is at anchor on the station on pilotage duty, she will show a bright white light from the starboard foreyard arm, and so constructed as to show a clear, uniform and unbroken light visible all round the horizon at a distance of *at least* one mile, and shall also exhibit a flare-up light or flare-up lights at short intervals, which shall never exceed fifteen minutes.

2. When the pilot vessel is under-weigh and engaged on her station on pilotage duty, she will carry a white light at the main top gallant mast head, and shall also exhibit a flare-up light or flare-up lights at short intervals, which shall never exceed fifteen minutes.

3. When the Pilot Vessel is not engaged on her station on Pilotage duty, she will carry lights similar to those of other ships.

By order of the Port Commissioners,
E. DARLINGTON,
Vice-Chairman, Port Commissioners.

Rangoon, the 5th December, 1888.

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Further particulars as to the through routes and fares, and information for travellers as to places of interest, which may be visited on the journey, can be obtained from the Time and Fare Books and Tariffs published by the Railways, or upon enquiry at the Offices of the G. I. P. and Indian Midland Railways, 3, New Broad Street, London, and at the G. I. P. Offices, Victoria Terminus, in Bombay, and the Indian Midland Offices at Jhansi, North-West Provinces.

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT.
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HENRY CONDER,
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Bombay, the thirteenth of March, 1889.

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SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND........................ £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E. C.
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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
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Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

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FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ .... 4 per cent. „
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learnt on application.

For the convenience of Constituents a BRANCH has been OPENED at 25, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

"THE FAMILY MAGAZINE,"

A JOURNAL FOR OLD AND YOUNG.
A RECENT PORTRAIT (14 by 10) OF
"THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P.,"
and a Sketch of
"COLUMBUS UNDER ARREST."
are presented with the current number.

CONTENTS:

Bombay Notes.
Gladstone.
Education of Women in the Present Day.
George Crabbe, the Poet.
Christopher Columbus.
Their Last Vacation.
Despair.
Married Felicity.
A Billion.
Play.
Genius and Physical Infirmities.
Some Indian Fishermen.
Iron in its relation to Life.
Useful Notes.
Puzzlers.
Answers to Puzzlers.
Our Query Column.
Reviews.
&c. &c. &c.

The Right Hon'ble the EARL of NORTHBROOK G. C. S. I., &c., writes:—"I have looked at the journal which you have been so good as to send me, and I think it contains many useful articles, and such as must be well adapted to the demands from Educated Young Indians I shall be very happy to be a Life Patron............"

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION Rs. 3-8 (in advance).
Orders accompanied with Cash.

The MANAGER,
The "Family Magazine," Tardeo, Bombay.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the
G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their Business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay. B. Bunder
Musjid
Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah
Deewa
Callian Junction
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
Kussaraha
Egutpoora
Ghotee
Bellgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lasalgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawuda
Sisowlee
Julgaum
Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bherisgee
Hurdas
Timoorne
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam
Khundi
Dularia
Kurwee (for Hoshangabad)
Rampur
Bagra
Souri
Sohagpore road
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Hall
Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Neral
Chinchowli
Kurjutab
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaum
Salaivadi
Chinchwad
Kirkee
Poonabdd
Loonee
Urroolee
Yewat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhoondh
Boreball
Deckeal and Bhoogwan
Kartrus
Pomulwaree
Warmagaum
[illegible]
Khankoor
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Jullumb
Shegaum
Parus
Dapki
Akola
Borgaum
Katipurna
Moortizapore
[illegible]
[illegible]
Budnaira
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaum
Pooigaum
Dygaum
Wurdah
Powmar
Sindee
Boree
[illegible]
[illegible]
Jahwoor
[illegible]
Borree Rd
[illegible]
Ungar
Mohol
Packney
Sholapurac
Hoodgee
Kurubgaum
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolbarga
Shahabad
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chickasugur
Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junct
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate
Jram
Nawandgi
Tandura
Dharur
Gangawaram
[illegible]
Shankarpalli
Lingampalli
[illegible]
Hyderabad
Secunderabad

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc.
do. City
Limbd
Chuda
Rampur
Kundli
Botad
Ningala
Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
Jolia
Dhasa
Lathi
Chital
Lunidhar
Kunkavav
[illegible]
Vavdi
Jetpur
[illegible]
[illegible]

a Refreshment Rooms.
b Junction for Jubbulpur line.
c 15 minutes for early Tea.
d 30 minutes for Dinner.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Departure of Lord and Lady Reay for Sind, Apollo Bunder, 11 p.m.
Annual Inspection, B. V. A. Battery, Town Hall.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Hudson's Surprise Party, 9 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 21st inst. :—Sirsa (s), from Kurrachee. Yesterday :—Busheer (s), from Marmagao ; Arbib Bros (s), Batoum ; Torpedo Boat A, Chatham ; Knutsford (s), London ; and Satara (s), Busreh.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Thibet (s), for China ; Shannon (s), London ; Clan Forbes (s), Liverpool ; Loodiano (s), Calcutta ; Patna (s), Calcutta and Coast ; Hindoo (s), Hull and Aden via Canal ; and Morton Hall (s), Liverpool.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Clan Form, s. s. Merton Hall, and the s. s. Hindooo left the dock yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Bushbeer entered the dock on Thursday and the s. s. Suez and the s. s. Thibet left yesterday.

Gymkhana Sky Races.—Gentlemen are reminded that entries close to-day.

Correction.—In the poetical address to Dr. Pechey Phipson, published in our issue of yesterday, for "the skill" please read "thy skill" and for "thou *comest* o'er the sea" please read "thou *camest* o'er the sea."

B. B. & C. I. Railway.—The increase in tonnage in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 2nd March 1889 was 1,16,289 maunds and decrease in money Rs. 6,967.

Defrauding the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Ismail Goolam Hoosein, a Borah merchant, was charged before Mr. P. Ryan with making a false declaration of goods for transmission by rail from Grant Road station to Godra on the 30th November last. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 20.

Stanley's Opera Company will play "Little Jack Sheppard" on Monday night—Gaiety version. This piece is mounted in Mr. Stanley's usual handsome style, and, no doubt, will draw a good house. It may also be noticed that Miss Gracie Plaisted and Mr. Hardinge are fixtures for Saturday next, when, it is to be hoped, they will be heartily welcomed to Bombay.

Fire at Musjid Bunder.—Yesterday morning at about 3 o'clock a cart-man walking along Musjid Bunder road noticed a number of gunny bags in Ralli Brothers' Godowns on fire. He immediately gave information to the nearest policeman on duty there, and when the flames had been extinguished it was discovered that a portion of the gate-way of the godown and a few bags had been burnt. The cause of the fire is not known, and the damage is estimated at Rs. 15.

Padroado Memorial Service.—Divine service in almost all the Padroado churches was held on Monday last in commemoration of the first anniversary of the death of the mother of His Lordship the Bishop of Damaun. In the Mazagon church a solemn office for the dead was performed, presided over by Rev. Calejo, the Bishop's secretary. The large attendance of the clergy and laity was a proof of the sympathy felt towards the Bishop, who by his genial disposition, has won widespread popularity among the Catholics in Bombay.

Sermon to Young Men.—The Rev. John Forgan's stay in Bombay is but short now. In little over a week he will be on his way to his new charge at Simla. While in Bombay he has always taken a great interest in the religious education of young men, and to-morrow evening he is to preach in the Free Church of Scotland, Esplanade Road, a sermon specially for young men, taking for his subject, "The cleansing of the way." The service begins at six o'clock.

Hudson's Surprise Party.—The stay of this little company of clever entertainers is limited now. In a day or two they sail for Australia. But before going, and as it will undoubtedly be a long time ere we see them on these shores again, Mr. Hudson is putting forth all his best efforts to even excell his previous programmes as a mark of appreciation of the patronage bestowed on him. The bill for this evening is a most tempting one, and a mere glance at it ought to be sufficient to attract a crowd.

Committed to the Sessions.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Rowjee Womanjee Cadun was brought up on remand and charged by Constable Hiscock before Mr. P. Ryan with committing a serious assault with a hatchet on Rama Wittoo on the 2nd February last. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Sealy appeared on behalf of the accused. The circumstances of this case have already appeared in these columns. The Magistrate, after recording the evidence for the prosecution, formally committed the accused for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

A New Tower Clock.—On Thursday evening the ceremony of opening a new Tower Clock, fixed to one of the building belonging to the new Atash-Beheram' or Fire temple, at Dhobi Talao, was performed by Dr. Dustoor Jamaspjee Menocheherjee, M.A., Ph.D., in the presence of a large and influential gathering of Parsis. The clock is a gift from the friends and admirers of the late Mr. Kavasjee Sorabjee Bhedwar, who subscribed to a fund in commemoration of the deceased gentleman, who had taken great interest and rendered valuable aid in the establishment of the new fire temple. The clock was manufactured by Messrs. Thwaites and Reed, of London, and is an excellent piece of workmanship. It has two dials, the outside dial being four feet in diameter. The dials have a black ground and gold figures, and bear the following inscription :—"In memory of the late Kavasjee Sorabjee Bhedwar, 1889."

Criminal Trespass.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court the case of Soogunda, a singing girl, vs. Bomonjee Dinshaw Dharoowalla, was called on for further hearing before Mr. P. Ryan. The defendant Bomonjee stood charged with criminal trespass upon the premises of the complainant at Girgaum. Mr. Dinshaw Davur, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution, and the defendant did not appear. Before the case was proceeded with, Mr. Davur said that with reference to this long pending case, which was partly gone into on the 5th ultimo, when the accused was represented by Lord Colin Campbell, the accused's solicitors, Messrs. Balkrishna and Dickshit, had now accepted the proposal made by him and had given the complainant a letter, whereby they without admitting the truth of the complaint, gave the complainant an undertaking that their client, the accused, would not go to the house of Soogunda or annoy her in any way. After the receipt of the letter from the solicitors to the accused Mr. Davur said his client was quite satisfied, and he now applied for leave to withdraw the summons. The Magistrate granted the application and allowed the case to be withdrawn.

Assaulting a Victoria Driver.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, James Lockhard and Charles Johnston were brought up on remand and charged before Mr. Hamilton with assaulting Ebrahim Vully, a victoria driver. The accused stated that they were in the staff of Hudson's Surprise Party. It appears tha on the night of the 15th instant, after the Theatre was over, Lockhard went over to Johnston and asked him if he would accompany him for a drive. Johnston agreed to do so, and on coming out of the theatre Lockhard engaged the complainant's victoria and they both drove on to Grant Road, from whence they visited other places, and returned to the Novelty Theatre at about 3 a.m. The complainant on asking for his fare was severely assaulted by the two accused. In defence they stated that the complainant on their return, instead of taking them to the Novelty Theatre, took them to the Gaiety, and when he was asked to take them to the Novelty, which was not far away, he refused to do so. They then got out of the victoria and walked across to the Novelty and asked the complainant to follow them and he would be paid. On arriving at the Novelty they wanted to get inside to get the money to pay the complainant, but he (the complainant) took hold of Lockhard, when a struggle ensued. Johnston, seeing Lockhard being roughly handled, interfered. They were both convicted, and Lockard was fined Rs. 20 and Johnston Rs. 10.

Mysterious Revelations at Dhrangdra.—Our correspondent from Dhrangdra sends us the following account of a poison case, which occurred there a few days ago :—Some time ago a maid-servant, the wife of a man by name Moti Barot, serving under Kumar Shri Parbatsingji Harisingji, one of the four Kumars who are studying in the Rajkumar College, was dismissed from the Durbar's service for some cause or other. It appears that this woman entered into an intrigue with a Sadhoo, through whom she managed to send to the Durbar some malpoova (cakes). That day being Saturday neither the Raj Saheb nor any of the Ranees could eat the things, and therefore they were distributed to some of the servants, who soon after eating began to be giddy and exhibited all the symptoms of poisoning. The medical officer was sent for, who said that the malpoova contained poison. The stuff has been sent to the Chemical Analyser, Bombay, for his opinion. It having been found out that the things did contain poison, the Sadhoo has been placed in custody. The man has admitted many things, and has implicated the dismissed Khawasan as being his instigator. The woman's house being searched, many mysterious documents, jewellery, ornaments, &c., have been found. On being asked from where she brought those things, she has mentioned the names of several respectable Darbari officials with whom she said she had been on the most familiar terms. The woman as well as her husband have been placed in custody and inquiry is going on. The inquiry was being held at first before the Nyadhish, but by the order of the Raj Saheb it has been stopped.—*Kathiawar Times.*

A New Guzerati Ladies' Magazine.—We have received a copy of the first number of a new magazine, called the *Stri Mitra*, or the Lady's Companion. It is specially brought out for Guzerati-speaking Parsi, Hindu, and Mahomedan ladies, and a novel feature in it is that it is entirely written by educated Parsi ladies. This is a new and acceptable departure from the usual course of the Guzerati periodicals, and the first number of this excellently got up magazine lying before us augurs well for the future success. Up to now something like a dozen periodicals are issued in Guzerati, which may be doing good work in their respective spheres, but most of them are more congenial to the tastes of the sterner sex, for they contain little which can suit ladies. In the first number of the *Stri Mitra* we see, among other contributors, the first Parsi lady who has passed the B. A. Examination of our University last year, ann her sister, who has passed the first B. A. Examination in the same year, daughters of our well-known townsman (Mr. Ardesir F. Solicitor) contributing an important paper on "Female Education," while other educated ladies, two of whom are matriculated, sustain their part equally well. This magazine is in fact conducted by graduate and undergraduate Parsi ladies. Her Excellency Lady Reay, who always evinces great interest in female education, has patronised the new periodical. Without dilating on the excellence of the contents of the first number we refer our readers to the advertisement given in our issue of Wednesday last, and hope the *Stri Mitra* will ere long find its way in every Guzerati home, and will enable its enterprising publisher and proprietor, Mr. Framji C. Mehta, of the *Kaiser-i-Hind* Press, to enlarge its scope of usefulness. The printing and illustration of the magazine deserve high praise.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

* H R H the Duke of Orleans, Karachi
* Col dePerseval (Equerry-in-waiting), Karachi
Capt W Johnson, RN, H M S Ranger, Bombay
Senior Lieut C Beresford, R N, H M S Ranger, Bombay
Lieut Grant Dalton, R N, H M S Ranger, Bombay
Lieut Clarke, R N, H M S Ranger, Bombay
Surgn H Ilewich, R N, H M S Ranger, Bombay
Paymaster A Woolward, R N, H M S Ranger, Bombay
Chief Engineer J Shirvell, R N, H M S Ranger, Bombay
Asst Engineer Thompson, R N, H M S Ranger, Bombay
Mr J Jones, R N, H M S Ranger, Bombay
Mr and Mrs E Forrest
Mr and Mrs L Christie, England
* Mr H Shield
* Mr L A Davies
* Mr J S Wells
* Mr A Lucas, Poona
Mr O Maley, Karachi
* Mr J A Cole
* Mr F W Townsend, Karachi
Mr J Onseley
* Mr and Mrs Thornton, Etawah
* The Misses Thornton, Etawah
* Mr Earnest West, Etawah
* Col H S Steward, Hingoli
* Mr A Browrig, Kirkee
* Mr A Marriott, England
* Col and Mrs Atkins, 15th B C, Peshawar
Mr J J Laing, Beloochistan
* Revd and Mrs J Phillips, Agra
* Mr J L L Macgregor, Belgaum
* Revd and Mrs J Isaacson, Allahabad
* Mrs Melville Clarke, Allahabad
* Dr and Mrs Warburton
Capt J Maunsell, 2 RMF, Bareilly
Mr J W Robinson, Bareilly
* Mr M Nawer, Germany
Revd and Mrs Newton and party, Loodiana
* Mrs Slater, Punjab
* Miss Templeman, Punjab
* Mrs Wilmot Lane, Simla
* The Misses Lane, Simla
* Mrs Carmithan, Punjab
* Miss Carmithan do
Dr McMillan, R Pindi
Capt Rusbridger, H M S Crocodile
Col E H Dyke, H M S Crocodile
Lieut-Col S Pemberton, H M S Crocodile
Vety Surgn and Mrs Richardson, AVD, H M S Crocodile
Mr and Mrs C Lewis, H M S, Crocodile
Capt Edwards, England
Mr J Hoey, B C S, England
Mr J Weir, B C S, England
Mr and Mrs Gillard, Secunderabad
* Mr and Mrs J Ebden, C S, Bijapur
Mr and Mrs D Gaunlett,
Mrs H Mackinnon
Miss Morgan
Mr C Pratt, England
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* Mr Harwood, Jr
Col and Mr J Ryves
Mr M Schwer
Lieut and Mrs E Cole
Mr R Whitley, Guddak
Lord Colin Campbell, Bombay
Lieut and Mrs E Oldfield, Bombay
Mrs E Hight, Bombay
Mr H Staab do
Mr S Sefamy, do
Mr H Bethell, England
Capt Fitz Gerald, do
Mr G Hardeck, Bombay
Mr W N Cresswell, do
Mr F Pickard, do
Mr A Conley, do
Mr B Schnabel, do
Mr W Barrett, do
Mr J G Hall, do
Mr D Rae, do
Mr J Bolton, do
Mr R Hume, do
Mr N Mitchell, do
Mr M K Haas, do
Mr A Massey, do
Mr J Freeman, do
Mr F Armfield, Madras.
Mrs R Gimblett, Bombay
Mr J Heyn, do
The Ven'ble The Archdeacon of Bombay, Bombay
* Mrs Digby,
* Mr and Mrs A Simeon, Bombay
* Mr Scrottsky, England
* Mr Furdonjee Jamsetjee, Pri Secy to H H the Nizam
* Mr Dossabhoy Chinoy, A D C
* Mrs Winchester
* Mr F Maconachie, C S
* Mr and Mrs C Davidson
* Lieut Milward
Mrs Maunsell, H M S Crocodile
Col Horsford

CALENDAR.—March, 1889.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter ....March 24th, 11h. 45·7m., a.m.
New Moon .... „ 31st, 4h, 28·1m., p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise. H. M.	Sun-set. H. M.	High Water. H. W.	Low Water H. M.
Sat. 23	Departure of Lord Reay for Kurrachee, Apollo Bunder, per s. s. Dalhousie, 11 p.m. Chart and Compass Race, B. L. H. Hindu C. C. Presentation of address (ticket), 8-30 p.m. Annual Inspection, B. V. A. Battery, Town Hall. Gaiety Theatre: Stanley Co., 9 p.m. Novelty Theatre: Hudson's Surprise Party, 9 p.m.	6 3	6 10	2 47m 4 3 a	9 10m 9 48 a
Sun. 24	3rd Sunday in Lent.	6 2	6 11	3 36m 5 22 a	10 14m 11 37 a
Mon. 25	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Fancy Dress Dance at Colaba, 9-30 p.m. English mail expected per s. s. Clyde.*	6 1	6 11	4 48m 6 50 a	11 46m —
Tu. 26	....	6 1	6 11	6 32m 8 14 a	1 25m 1 13 a
Wed. 27	Standing Committee, 3 p.m. Opening of the Sukkur Bridge by Lord Reay. Bombay Gymkhana Sky Races. Jivraj Balloo S. and W. Co., Meeting, 1 p.m. Imperial Ice Manufacturing Co., Meeting, 3 p.m.	6 0	6 11	8 10m 9 9 a	2 34m 2 19 a
Thr. 28	......	5 59	6 11	9 16m 9 53 a	3 29m 3 16 a
Fri. 29	Departure of the English mails per s.s. Oriental.	5 58	6 12	10 6m 10 30 a	4 9m 4 4 a

* Left Aden at 9 p.m. on Tuesday, 19th instant.

HIGH COURT.—March 21.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Parsons.)

A WEALTHY BHATTIA'S ESTATE.

POOTLIBAI *vs.* MOOLJEE GHEEGA AND OTHERS.

This suit was brought to have the will of the plaintiff's late husband, Goculdas Govindjee, construed by the court, and to have her rights to the estate ascertained and declared, for the administration of the estate by the court, and for her maintenance to be paid out of the estate. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. MacFarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, appeared for the plaintiff; the Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim appeared for the first three defendants, and the Hon. the Advocate-General and Mr. Rivett Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the fourth defendant.

It appeared that Govindjee Toolsidas was a wealthy man, but before his death he conveyed two of his immoveable properties to trustees upon certain trusts. He also left a will, of which his son, Goculdas Govindjee, Mooljee Gheega, and Muncherjee Merwanjee were the executors as well as trustees of the trust deed. After Govindjee's death, his son Goculdat entered into possession of the estate and managed is himself. He also managed the trust estates. Goculdas died in October 1887, having made a will in August 1887, of which the first three defendants were appointed executors. When they applied for probate of Goculdas's will, the plaintiff filed a *caveat*, but she was afterwards advised to withdraw her opposition, and did so. The matter of the *caveat* had been followed by a number of suits between the plaintiff Pootlibai on the one side and the executors on the other. One of those suits had been filed by the executors against Pootlibai for furniture and other articles alleged to belong to the estate ; the present suit had been filed by Pootlibai for construction of her husband's will and for maintenance ; a third suit had been filed by her against the executors for her "stridhan" and other moneys belonging to her ; a fourth suit had been brought by the surviving trustees of Govindjee's trust deed for its construction ; and the fifth suit was brought by the surviving executors of Govindjee's will for its construction. All the five suits had been ordered to be put down on the board together. The plaintiff submitted that her late husband's will was ambiguous and obscure, and she desired that it might be construed by the court and her rights ascertained and declared. The defendants, by their written statement, submitted to any order the court might make.

His Lordship, in disposing of the present suit, declared certain clauses of the will to be good and valid bequests and other clauses to be invalid. His Lordship declared that Goculdas died intestate as to all property not specifically mentioned in the will. As to maintenance, the finding was reserved until the ascertainment of value of plaintiff's interest as heir of her husband. In the meantime, plaintiff was to have Rs. 40 a month from 1st March 1889 extra out of her husband's estate, for maintenance, and to account for the same against her share if the court ultimately hold that she is not entitled to any maintenance. Costs of all parties to come out of the estate ; of the executors as between attorney and client. Leave was given to sell the Walkeshwar property by private contract.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before Mr. Justice Sott and Mr. Justice Jardine.)

APPEALS FROM PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' DECISIONS.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* GOKALDAS HARIDAS.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. W. R. Hamilton, third Presidency Magistrate, who in December last convicted the accused of cheating and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused was employed in the Western India Mill, and appeared to have suggested to the complainant that, as the shares were low owing to the accident to the machinery, he should buy some shares by which he would profit. On complainant agreeing, the accused sold his twenty-five shares, which, he said, belonged to his master, Govindjee Thackersey. The complainant re-sold the shares in a few days before he had received delivery of the documents from the accused, and therefore pressed him to bring the documents. Accused promised to do so, but asked complainant to pay him Rs. 300, which he paid. Accused failed to bring the shares, and denied the whole of the facts stated by the complainant. It appeared he had sold the shares and misappropriated the money. The Magistrate sentenced him, as mentioned above. Their Lordships saw no reason to interfere and dismissed the appeal.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* AMRITLAL MOTILAL.

This was another appeal from a decision of Mr. Hamilton, who in January last convicted the accused of theft as a servant and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, with the alternative of six months' further rigorous imprisonment. Accused was the mehta of Cassum Hurjee, and some months ago stole his master's keys. He then planned the theft, and in his master's absence took one Umiashanker to the house at night, when they got into the room, opened the safe with the keys, and stole Rs. 2,790 and silver ankleis. They divided the property, Amratlal taking Rs. 1,350 and Umiashanker Rs. 1,400. On being arrested they made statements which led to the recovery of Rs. 1,000 from Umiashanker. The Magistrate sentenced the accused as mentioned above. His accomplices were also sentenced. Their Lordships, on looking over the record and proceedings, rejected the appeal.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* HAKMICHAND LAKMICHAND.

This was a third appeal from a decision of Mr. Hamilton, who in January last convicted the accused of theft in four instances and of escape from a lock-up, and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment for each of the four charges of theft and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to suffer three months' further rigorous imprisonment, the sentences to commence one after the other. The accused had two accomplices, who were tried with him and sentenced, but they put the blame on one another, although they admitted that the theft was planned and executed by them or with their knowledge. The stolen property had been partly recovered. The accused admitted before the Magistrate having stolen a watch and ornaments and pearls. He escaped from the lock-up on the night of the 1st January last and was recaptured on the 4th. He was sentenced as mentioned above, and their Lordships, seeing no reason to interfere, confirmed the convictions and sentences in each instance.

REVERSAL OF CONVICTIONS AND SENTENCES.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* MADAPPA KRISHNAPPA AND FOUR OTHERS.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Gilmour McCorkell, Sessions Judge, Kanara, who in November last convicted the accused of cheating and thereby causing one Ira Jambo to deliver money to them, and sentenced each of the accused to suffer one year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 each, or in default each to undergo six months' further rigorous imprisonment. Mr. N. G. Chandawarker appeared for the accused and Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik for the Crown. Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, reversed the conviction recorded against and the sentence passed upon each of the accused.

ILLICIT MANUFACTURE OF LIQUOR.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* ARDASIR COWASJEE BHUT.

This was a reference to the court by Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, District Magistrate, Broach, from a decision of Mr. Gopaljee Gulabbhai, 2nd class Magistrate, who convicted the accused of illicitly manufacturing liquor and fined him four rupees, with the alternative of eight days' simple imprisonment. Mr. Mackenzie considered the sentence to be entirely inadequate to the offence. The case was an aggravated one of illicit distillation, and the accused was a man of notoriously bad character and antecedents. Such inadequate punishment was one calculated to make the accused defy the law and to encourage him and similar characters to repeat the offence, while the knowledge that an influential offender, proved to be guilty in the most complete way, escaped with a trivial fine was not calculated in any way to encourage the Abkari officers to be zealous in their difficult and often times dangerous duties.

Their Lordships, in disposing of the reference, said : The trying magistrate has given reasons for passing a sentence of only four rupees' fine. One reason is that the liquor found was very small in quantity. But a complete apparatus for the illegal manufacture was also found ; and the Magistrate has omitted to consider that people who manufacture liquor illegally do so in hopes of great gains, which hopes ought to be counterbalanced by the fear of punishment on detection. The sentence passed was in no way deterrent, and is unduly lenient when contrasted with the sentence of imprisonment passed on the servant. We increase the fine to Rs. 200, and in default six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A VERY PERFUNCTORY TRIAL.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* DHONDI BIN JEWBA.

This was a review of a decision of Mr. George Scott, first-class Magistrate at Sattara, who in September last convicted the accused of voluntarily causing grievous hurt by a dangerous weapon and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to suffer six months' further rigorous imprisonment. The accused had appealed to Mr. W. H. Crowe, Sessions Judge of Sattara, who in November last rejected the appeal, thus confirming the conviction and sentence.

Their Lordships, in disposing of the matter, said : The Magistrate, Mr. Scott, under section 326, Indian Penal Code, sentenced the prisoner to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, or six months' rigorous imprisonment in default, for the offence of causing grievous hurt by a dangerous weapon to Govinda and Rama. The weapon used was a clasp knife. The evidence is that, although there was a dispute between the prisoner and Govinda about a field, no violence was used to the prisoner until he attacked Govinda with the kinfe, and that the reason why prisoner attacked Rama was that Rama came to Govinda's aid when prisoner was stabbing him with the knike. The Magistrate treated the two assaults as only one offence. He cites section 235, Criminal Procedure Code, as authority for that procedure, but has omitted to notice illustration H to that section, and also the clause which says that section 235 shall not affect section 71 of the Indian Penal Code. The illustration B to section 71 is as follows :—But if while A is beating Z, Y interferes, and A intentionally strikes Y. Here, as the blow given to Y is no part of the act whereby A voluntarily causes hurt to Z, A is liable to one punishment for voluntarily causing hurt to Z and to another for the blow given to Y." On principle also as well as authority of statute, the prisoner should have been charged and sentenced for each of these offences separately. As the Sessions Judge, to whom the appeal was preferred, failed to notice the defective procedure, we think it important to point it out. The magistrate records in his judgment that there was no provocation to use a knife, and that the wounds might have been fatal, being on the stomach, chest, and neck. We are not able to estimate the exact nature and depth of the wounds, because the magistrate, althrough he had a written statement of them from the hospital assistant, did not examine that officer as a witness. In a case of such gravity, this was a very serious omission. The magistrate has since reported that Govind was 27 and Rama 37 days in the hospital. The trial has been held in a very perfunctory manner, and the evidence recorded is very meagre, especially as to what preceded the offences and as to the actual injuries inflicted. The evidence and the judgment of the magistrate, as they stand, appear to disclose the offences of attempt at murder or at culpable homicide as much as the offence of grievous hurt with a dangerous weapon. But without much fuller inquiry, we are unable to determine what offences were committed or whether the punishment inflicted is sufficient. We set aside the conviction and sentence, and direct the magistrate to record the evidence of the hospital assistant and commit the prisoner to the Court of Sessions on charges of attempt at murder or of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, whichever may be disclosed by the whole evidence, and of grievous hurt under section 326 of the Indian Penal Code, separate heads of charge being framed as regards the wounds inflicted on Govinda and Rama.

A STRANGE STORY OF RIOTING.

A correspondent, writing from Wada, Tanna District, narrates a strange story about the raids of a gang of mischief-makers, but does not vouch for its authenticity. At a place called Wada, in the district of Tanna, he writes, a gang has been formed by a man named Anna Saheb Sathe, a police officer. All the Government servants, old and young, combining with him. During the Holi holidays, between 16th and 19th instant, the gang went round the village, entering unceremoniously every house, smashing the furniture and everything that came in their way. This strange mania was not confined to a selected number of dwellings, but it was carried throughout the whole village, almost every household being forcibly entered. As may be imagined the greatest excitement prevailed. A coppersmith of Bhewndy, named Babaji Shett, and cartmen were assaulted, and money extorted from them. A carcoon named Rajarram was attacked in his house, and all his furniture smashed. A wheel of a carriage belonging to the Abkari Inspector was stolen, and it was not returned until money was paid. The coppersmith alluded to above reported the assault to the chief constable, but says no notice was taken of his case.

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THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LIMITED.

The fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday evening, Mr. E. Freeborn presiding. The following is the directors' report for the year ending 31st December last :—

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the fourth report of the Company, together with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1888. The business of the company has not proved satisfactory as shown by the year's account, but this is mainly due to continued depression of trade and increased keen competition in the class of goods dealt in by the Stores. The directors remainded the shareholders in their last report of the small working capital at their disposal, which has in a great measure hampered them. Considering that the total amount of sales is equal to last year, and that the expenses have been reduced by 10 per cent., the directors naturally expected to be abie to present a more favourable report, but the shareholders will remember the exchange having been unprecedentedly depressed during the greater part of the year and competition not having allowed a corresponding increase in the prices, it is the only explanation that can be offered for the present unfavourable result. It has been suggested to open a branch of the company at a central up-country station, which promises a large and increasing business, and as soon as the directors can see their way to act upon it, they will do so. The stock has been taken by an independent valuer, which course the directors considered would be more satisfactory to the shareholders and accounts are duly audited by Mr. Lidbettera.

Out of the liabilities shown in the balance sheet the directors beg to intimate that half of this has been paid off during January and February of this year, and the amounts shown as debts due to the company, Rs. 8,000, have already been recovered, and efforts are being made to further reduce both these items. Since our last meeting of shareholders the company has lost by death the services of two of its directors, Messrs. F. Rowland and Dhanjeebhoy Pestonjee Mehta, but only one of the seats has been filled, by the appointment of Mr. M. Anderson, it is now left to the meeting to confirm the same. The two directors (Messrs. E. R. Freeborn and F. Fischer) retire under clause 89 of the articles of association, but are eligible for re-election.

Mr. Essai, secretary and manager, having read the notice convening the meeting, the chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Kees seconded the motion.

Mr. Brandon : I object to the report. I object to Mr. Cronan valuing the stock. He is a draper's man, and he is not expected to be a good valuer of a grocer's goods.

The Chairman : Usually the manager values the articles.

Mr. Brandon : I object to the manager valuing the things, because he may put whatever price he likes upon them. I oppose the report. The business is not done on proper commercial principles.

The motion for the adoption of the report was then put to the vote and carried.

Mr. Kees then proposed the re-election of the chairman and Mr. F. Fischer as directors of the company.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Lidbetter.

The chairman said he was not at all anxious to continue on the board of directors nor was Mr. Fischer anxious to remain on it ; and if the shareholders thought they could elect better men in the place of the directors, whose re-election had just been proposed, they would be only too willing to retire. For his part, he should like Mr. Brandon to be appointed a director, as he would then be in a better position to know the details pertaining to the business.

The chairman asked if anybody was going to propose an amendment. There being no response to this inquiry, the original proposition was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. Bertie Smith next proposed that Mr. Brandon be appointed a director in place of Mr. M. Anderson.

The chairman having seconded the proposition, it was unanimously agreed to.

The chairman here observed that there was a profit to open a branch concern up-country, and the scheme would be carried out with the consent of the shareholders, if it promised to be successful. If the scheme did not meet with success, the company would nevertheless have to go on with the Bombay business, as it would be disastrous to go into liquidation at once. He, however, hoped that better times would come.

Mr. Lidbetter dd not see the good of carrying on the business at a heavy loss.

Messrs. Lidbetter and Young were then appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 75, and on the motion of Mr. Brandon, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman.

The chairman said he was himself a large shareholder in the company, and was sorry that he could not give a better account of its business.

The meeting was then dissolved.

THE FREEMASONS' JAMSHEDI-NOWROZ FESTIVAL.

The native Freemasons of Bombay met at the Freemasons' Hall, Clare Road, Byculla, on Thursday last to celebrate the Jamshedi Nowroz Festival. The celebration of the festival this year was under the auspices of Lodge "Rising Star," "Rising Sun," "Eastern Star," "Cyrus," "Islam," "Aryan," and under the direct management of Lodge "Islam." Owing to the Masonic fraternity having gone in mourning on account of the sad death of Mr. J. Y. Lang, Past Depute Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, the usual decorations and illuminations on an extensive scale were done away with this year. The festival commenced at 6 p.m. with a prayer by Mr. K. R. Cama, which was followed by a hymn by Mr. K. N. Kabrajee. Mr. K. R. Cama then delivered a very interesting discourse on the "Universality of Freemasonry," giving a succinct account of how Masonic lodges happened to be founded in different parts of Europe, America, and India, and how the portals of freemasonry were left open to the people of India. After a song by Mr. Casumally, the brethren retired to the banquetting hall below, where justice having been done to the good things provided, the usual toasts were drunk and songs sung by different brethren in the interval. The gathering broke up at a late hour. Among the guests were Messrs. Dougherty Clarke, and Woolward of H. M.'s Navy.

In India the day is considered simply as a day of feasting and merriment. In Bombay, as usual, a large number of Parsees met at Cama Bagh, near Grant Road, to enjoy the festival from an early hour in the afternoon. About 4 p. m. Dr. Dustoor Saheb Jamaspjee Minocheherjee Jamash Asana, assisted by other Dustoors of both the Shanshai and Kadmi sects, and a large number of the priests performed the opening ceremony (Jusson) according to their religious precepts in the fire temple attached to the Cama Bagh, which lasted for about an hour. The general management of the festival was undertaken by the well-known contractor, Mr. Cooverjee, who spared no pains to make the affair a success. At the dinner which was most sumptuously provided, the toast of the Queen-Empress as well as the other usual loyal toasts were drunk with deafening cheers. The garden was very profusely illuminated. A Portuguese string band played, and other native music was provided, and the party broke up about midnight. Several attempts have been made by Parsee gentlemen in Bombay to induce their brethern to commence their new year from this day, but hitherto without any avail.

HIGH COURT.—March 23.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott.)
To speak to the minutes of Decree.

262-85—Ardesir, H and D—Sherbanoo vs Sonbai and others—Nanu and H, Moreshwar, L, T, D, and C, and P, G, and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons.)
For investigation of pauperism.

6-89—In person—Manockbai vs Govardhundas Goculdas.

7-89—In person—Hawabibee vs Shaik Mulung and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

432-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Pootlibai vs Moolji Giga and others—Pestonji and R—Part heard.

303-88—Mansuklal, D and J—Padmavati Vahuji vs Goswami Shri Vithalasjee D—Jefferson, B, D, and K—Part heard.

455-88—Jefferson, B D and K—Bhugwandass Nursey vs Abdool Succoor Hajee Abdool Latiff—Wadia and G—Part heard.

64-88—T A Bhand—Narayen Sonaji Chawan and others vs Raghoonath Krishnaji—J C Cama.

549-88—In person—Cumroodin Chandabhai vs Sakinaboo—D B Chitnis.

27-89—In person, paupers—Shaik Cassum Ibrahim and others vs Gulamhoosen Bagdadi and others—Payne, G and S.

156-88—Tyabji and D—Noorbai vs Musoombi and others—P, G, and S, R and B, and M, H, K.

473-88—Tyabji and D—Khetsidas Hurmookhrai vs Sobhagchund Dowlutchund.

503-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Awabai vs Rustomji Edulji Mistry—M H Khan.

In several continental papers the following announcement has appeared in identical terms.—"Queen Victoria, Empress of the Indies, is about to commence a study of the Hindustani idiom, which is that of a considerable number of her subjects. For this purpose Her Majesty has caused to come from the Indies Hagis-abdul-Karin, whose mission is to teach his sovereign his natal tongue. Hagis-abdul-Karin has arrived at Marseilles. He is going to England, but will remain near the Queen during the whole of her sojourn at Biarritz."

Mr. Keeley Halswelle, like many other artists of eminence, remarks a home paper, mistook his vocation when a young man. He entered an architect's office, but a very short spell of the drudgery of mechanical drawing pointed out to him the error of the choice he had made. He then turned to art, and at the age of twenty-five, scored a distinct success in black and white work. This, however, was in Edinburgh ; and in the same city he first took rank as a painter in oils. In his career he has followed two schools of painting and each with success. He first made his mark as an historical painter, and then attained an equal success as a landscape painter. Mr. Halswelle will perhaps be best known and remembered by his charming picture of Thames scenery—a province which he may almost be said to have made his own.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the minutes of Trustees' meeting of 19th instant :—

POLICE QUARTERS.

1. Read Government Resolution, Judicial Department, dated 6th March 1889, intimating that the question of obtaining land for police quarters on Port Trust land near the Wet Docks is under consideration, and calling upon the Commissioner of Police to furnish further information regarding the housing of the police force generally and to report his opinion on the respective advantages of the present system of housing the bulk of the force in hired buildings and paying them hutting money, and of a complete scheme of police quarters and offices.

MALET BUNDER.

Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 19th May 1888, furnishing an estimate of the cost of preparing the roads at Malet Bunder, proposed to be made over to the Municipality for transfer. Amount Rs. 8,914-13, and explaining the difference between this amount and the previous estimate.

Resolution—No further steps should be taken in this matter until the completion of the Graving Dock, when the question should again be brought forward.

The papers having been circulated were not read.

PORT DUES.

7. Submitted telegram from the Government of India, dated 12th instant, forwarded by the Marine Department on 13th instant, inquiring whether the Trustees would object to be put upon the same footing as the Calcutta Port Trust with regard to the rate of port dues leviable under the new Indian Ports Bill, that is, that it should be dependent on the decision of the local Government, subject to the maximum stated in the Bill, *viz.*, 4 annas per ton instead of leaving the decision with the Trustees; the power with regard to remission also being vested in the local Government.

The Secretary intimated that the papers had been circulated to nearly all the Trustees, and that as the Government of India had telegraphed for an answer to be with them on morning of 10th, a report had been sent in accordance with the opinion recorded, *viz.*, that while it is convenient to the Trustees and to the Trade that the Trustees should be entrusted with the power of fixing the Port dues, subject to a maximum rate of 4 annas per ton, they lay no special stress on this, and if Government desire to place all Port trusts under the local Governments with regard to the precise rate to be fixed and the remission to be granted, the Trustees will have no objection.

Resolution.—The action taken is approved.

SAND FOR DEFENCE PURPOSES.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 18th March, reporting that the large quantity of sand removed since June last by the military authorities for defence purposes is telling on the level of the beach at Chowpatty ; that on 5th January he had sections taken between the Port Trust chowkey and a point 1,800 feet further east ; that on repeating the sections on 15th instant, he finds the level is from 2½ to 5 inches lower all over, except in front of the Gamdevi Road, where it is higher ; that in front of Wilson College, where the rubble protection has been washed down close up to the footpath, there is the risk of heavy seas damaging the footpath, and that any further lowering of the sand level only increases the danger. The Acting Engineer states that he considers the military authorities should be required to cease the removal of sand between the Port Trust chowkey and the French Road from within 600 feet from the foot of the stone slope, and that should the level continue to decrease, the removal should be stopped entirely within this limit.

Resolution—From opposite the Port Trust chowkey at Chowpatty to opposite the French Bridge Road sand should not in future be removed from within 600 instead of, as hitherto, 400 feet from the foot of the stone slope.

Statement of town duty collected in February 1889, Rs. 89,362-0-8. The amount collected in February 1888, was Rs. 1,15,916-7-8.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 15th March 1889.	For week ending 15th March 1888.
Vessels piloted into harbour	13	29
„ „ out of	33	27
„ transported	11	18
„ attended to	—	1
STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.		
PRINCE'S DOCK.		
Vessels entered	6	11
„ left	4	11
„ remaining in Dock	9	20
VICTORIA DOCK.		
Vessels entered	10	4
„ left	12	1
„ remaining in Dock	10	3

DIVINE SERVICES.

Third Sunday in Lent, March 24.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.—Hymns 195, 311, and 282.
10-30 a.m.—Litany and Sermon by the Revd. A. Goldwyer Lewis.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Revd. A. Baker, R.N., H.M.S. Crocodile.—Hymns 198, and 358. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Garrett in F.
The offertories are for the Missions of the Diocese.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Thursday.—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.
Monday.—Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE. (FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH).

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 237, 109, and 370.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 282, 268, and 23.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

St. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

7 a.m.—Choral Matins and Sermon (Parade Service.)—Hymns 93, 188, and 108.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Special Sermon on "Sin."—Hymns 255, 449, and 91.—"The Story of the Cross."

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Colaba Causeway.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Mr. David Christie.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
Byculla, Victoria Gardens.
9 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
Cordial invitation to all.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 119 and 137.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon—Hymns 120, 337 and 154.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Holy Communion.—Hymns 93, and 320.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 250, 263, and 254.

St. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

St. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Choral with Sermon.
5-10 p.m.—Children's Service with Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Children's Service with Sermon by the Revd. Father Biscoe.
Daily.—6-30, 7 a.m., and 6 p.m.
Alms for General expenses.

St. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 284, 269 and 291.
Wednesday, March 27.
8 p.m.—Special Service.—Hymn 94.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m. B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Kirk, Fort.
Hymn 5.
Hymn 25.
Anthem—"Oh, Taste and See."
Hymn 146.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE ROAD, (CRAWFORD MARKET.)

11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. John Forgan.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Divine Service will be held at Bandora to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock, on the lower floor of Bandora House, late Marine Hotel.
All are cordially invited to attend.
Sabbath School at 7-30 a.m.
Service will be held on board the s. s. Start in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock.
Service will be held in the Harbour on board the ship "Principality" on Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d., per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

SPORTING NOTES.

From the *Asian.*

The climate of Quetta continues comparatively cool long after we in this part of India are suffering from the labor and heat of the day ; so it is not surprising to hear that the sporting fraternity there propose to hold a race meeting on the 9th and 11th of May. Some handsome prizes are offered on both days ; and the first entries close on the 1st of April, the second on the 20th of April, and the third on the 5th of May. Last year's meeting about the same date was a success, and such will also probably be the case this year, as there is very little attraction for racing men elsewhere. But in addition to this the management at Quetta always get up many other amusements for their visitors, and it is hardly necessary to add that every one who may go to Quetta is sure to have a good time, and to be most hospitably entertained.

That sporting regiment, the 8th Hussars, will leave India at the beginning of the next trooping season, and they have lately put up for sale by Messrs. Gosslet & Co., at their Mess House, no less than 83 animals, including chargers and polo ponies, the property of different officers. The sale was a success, the ponies especially bringing high prices.

Bowen, the well-known trainer and jockey, is about to start as a public trainer at Bangalore, where he has taken large premises, including some good exercise ground. He has also engaged Hobday the jockey, who was brought out for the Jodhpur stable, and who this year rode Mike the winner of the Civil Service Cup under seven stone.

Another good jockey, T. Kendall, who was first brought out by Dignam, also intends to start as a public trainer and rider, but whether at Poona or Bombay he has not yet decided. But any body who may entrust horses to his care may feel certain that they will be under the management of one of the most careful and well-behaved riders who ever came to India.

Captain Silver, the Adjutant of the Nagpur Railway Volunteers, with three of his corps, have just accounted for a large tiger and badly wounded a second. It appears that the workmen on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway were much harassed about this time last year by a man-eating tiger which carried off a number of men. A tiger was shot, but it was doubtful whether it was the right one, and the other day the outrages recommenced with the seizure of a man who was one of a permanent-way-maintenance gang. Thereupon Captain Silver and party went out with the result described.

Mr. Harold Norman lately shot a large leopard near the Lauriston Estate in the Neilgherry Hills. "Spots" was first "spotted" (pun patented) by some coolies while doing Commissariat duty, taking, in fact, a calf home for dinner. These gentry gave chase in force, and driving off the leopard appropriated and lasted on his "bazaar," keeping the matter dark till they had demolished all but the bones. Then the news of the kill came to Mr. Norman's ears, and the original kill not being available, "an aged relative of trifling value" was tied up as a decoy, and near this Mr. Norman waited for his quarry. Shortly after he saw the leopard coming down towards the old bull, and before he got near, plugged him in the throat, and then gave him a second bullet through the shoulder, when he began to bite his paws and tear himself, but suddenly sprang up and turned into the scrub. Coolies searched for him until the fourth day, when he was discovered, by the stench, within about 15 yards of where he was shot. The jackals had got at the carcase and spoilt the skin. He measured exactly 7 feet.

The fifteen-foot tiger, introduced to our wondering notice the other day by an ingenious writer in the *Pall Mall Budget*, is no longer the latest wonder or the greatest event. Under the appropriate heading "An interesting Discovery," *The Allahabad Morning Post* "weighs in" with the following for the Ananias Stakes :—

The skeleton of a human being, fifteen feet in length, was found the other day by a native near Goti, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and was made over to the mamlatdar. *We hope that official will take care of it.*

So do we. We italicise the last sentence, for, as the *Post* states the matter without any reservation, we must accept the hope as uttered in good faith and not as the expression of lurking disbelief.

Mr. F. G. Johnson was, we are informed, highly complimented on his starting at the Bombay Races, and received the following testimonial from the Honorary Secretary :—

I am directed by the Stewards, W. I. T. Club, to state that they are quite satisfied at the satisfactory way in which Mr. F. G. Johnson has started at the late meeting.

Mrs. Langtry buying thoroughbred horses out of the profits of her acting makes a very sporting and dramatic combination. Friar Tuck and four English mares have lately been purchased for her, and are to be sent to her ranch in California, where she proposes to start a little thoroughbred nursery. "If she displays in it half the energy and business tact she has in her dramatic enterprise, it will soon become popular and profitable," an admirer says. "Mrs. Langtry is not a tiro in racing matters. She is thoroughly well informed, and a keen lover of the sport. She has a taste for blooded stock, and as a breeder she is bound to succeed." Friar Tuck (Hermit—Romping Girl) is well enough bred for anything, though when I remember him some ten years ago he was jumping hurdles with moderate, but not at all remarkable, success.

We take the following from the anecdote column in the *Licensed Victuallers' Gazette* :—

Many are the stories told of Sothern's love of practical joking, which he frequently carried to very great lengths. One night he arranged with the manager of the Globe Theatre, named Godwin, that at a certain point of the performance he (the manager) should interrupt Sothern, call him a stick, a humbug, an impostor, and get up a comic dispute. Godwin fully entered into the fun of the idea, and on the night arranged, attired in evening dress, and disguised by a wig and beard, took possession of one of the stage boxes, and, presently putting his head out, began to abuse the actor in good round terms. Sothern retorted, and a very pretty quarrel ensued, in which the audience were on the side of the actor. But in a very short time to the manager's astonishment, a policeman entered the box and collared him. "Take him away" cried Sothern. "I give him in charge." In vain did the manager protest that it was all a mistake, that it was only a joke ; the myrmidon of the law, who had got his tip from Sothern, would listen to nothing, and hauled "the disorderly gentleman" off to the police station amid the cheers of the house. After the performance was over Sothern obtained Godwin's release, though it was some time before he ventured to confess his share in the catastrophe.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—March 21.

Wilson, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Battn Rifle Regt, on leave, from Kampti.
Beville, Lieut, Bo, Marine Batt, off leave, from Satara.
Knox, Capt, Bl, 2nd Cav H C, on leave, from Matheran.
Scallon, Capt, Bo, 2nd Rifles, on duty, from Kampti.
Edwards, Capt, Bl, B S C, on leave, from England.

March 22.

Rice, Capt, Bo, R E, on duty, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.—March 21.

Bourke, Surg-Major, Bo M S, on duty, to Poona.
Knox, Capt, 2nd Cav H C, on leave, to Europe.

March 22.

Wilson, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Battn Rif Regt, on leave, to Mahableshwar.
Scotton, Capt, Bo, 2nd Rifles, on duty, to Kirkee.
Becker, Capt, BC, K. O S Borderers, from leave, to Allahabad.
Rawlins, Col, Bo, R A, on duty, to Poona.
Lewis, Sub Cond, Bl, Mil Works, on duty, to Jhansi.
Keddill, Major, R D Fus, on leave, to London.
Bannerman, Col, Bo, Staff Corps, on leave, to England
Spring, Col, Bo, R A, on furlough, to England.
Pinham, Lieut, Bl, 1st E Lanc Regt, on duty, to Sitapur.
Dyer, Capt, Bo, 2nd Midl Regt, on duty, to Kamptee.
Edwards, Capt, Bl B S C, on leave, to Augur.

March 23.

Stowell, Major, Bl, 2nd Devon Regt, on duty, to Rawal Pindi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, March 23rd, 1889.

1. There will be Commandant's parade this evening at the Gymkhana at 5 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn. 5 rounds of Blank per man. Tram fares to and from parade will be paid on application to Company. N. C officer appointed for that purpose. "It is particularly requested that all will attend this parade, which is the last before the Inspection on the 30th inst."

2. There will be Company drill for "D." Co on Wednesday, the 27th inst, at 6-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana.

3. There will be a march out for "D" Company on Thursday evening, 28th inst. Time hereafter.

4. Members are reminded that the Inspection Parade will be on Saturday, the 30th in[illegible], and [illegible] the Capitation Grant all must [illegible]. They are, therefore, requested to communicate with the Captains of their Companies should business, sickness, &c. prevent their attendance.

Bombay L[illegible]

The following order is [illegible]

5. The Annual Inspec[illegible] place on the General Parade Ground [illegible] the 3rd April, at 7 a.m. All members to obtain leave of absence.

By Order,
(Sd.) E. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 1 lb. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

FOR SALE.—A BARGAIN, 3 Grinding Mills fitted with 4 feet French Burr Stones (Child). New and complete.—Address "Y.," care of this office.

FOR SALE.—BENNETT'S AUCTION, TO-DAY, a handsome, double-seated, English-mad BROUGHAM.

AN AUCTION of VALUABLE BOOKS, TO-DAY, at Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Company's. Books, Catalogues, &c., are on view.

TENNIS! TENNIS!! Ayres' Champion Balls 1889, Rs. 9-8 per dozen, other makers' from Rs. 6 per dozen. Ayres' Champion Bats Rs. 12-8, Sialkote Bats from Rs. 3.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

PERFUMERY.—Lubins, Piesse and Lubins, Smith and Nephew Aitkinson, Landburg, Rieger, Brentenburg, Violet, Pireaud's, &c., &c., Soaps of different kinds, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Shaving Brushes, Combs, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co., 15, Medows Street.

"ELFIN" LAMPS, Cigar Lighters, Garden Hanging Lamps, Oil Fillers, Pianoforte Lamps, Railway Candle Lanterns, Table Candlesticks, Hall Lamps, Verandah Lamps and everything in the Lamp line. Lamp Warehouse, R DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

SEASON ICES.—Four kinds daily, every day different kinds, Crystalized Fruits, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams, French and English Confectionery, also Wines and Spirits of the best quality to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

GLASSWARE!!—To suit all classes at all Prices. Wine Glasses from 1 Anna, Soda Glass from 2 Annas each, also Crockery, Cutlery, Stationery, Fancy Goods and Toys at Cheapest Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FORT READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Life Members and Subscribers will be held at the Library Rooms, on the 30th instant, at 5-45 p.m., to adopt the Committee's Reports and the Audited Balance-Sheets and Accounts for the year 1888.

OUR KANGRA VALLEY TEA MIXTURE.—Golden Mixture, Re. 1-8; Chota Hazri Mixture, Re. 1-1; Royal Family Mixture, Annas 15; Family Mixture, Annas 12; Breakfast Mixture, Annas 10 and Household Mixture, Annas 9 per lb. These Mixtures are acknowledged by thousands to be the best and cheapest ever offered to the public—DANTRA & Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET.—BUNGALOW, No. 444, at Mahim, Lady Jamsetjee Road. Nine Minutes' walk from the station.—Apply on the premises.

WANTED.—By a Practical London Tanner the Management of Tanning or Hide Department, has good direct business in hand, latest improved systems introduced. Address TANNER, care of this paper.

WANTED.—SITUATION in Mercantile House, 14 years' London experience, in office and market work, and 3 years' experience in India; first-class references. Address "F. B.," care of this paper.

WANTED.—A Sharp COMPOUNDER. Apply to Dr. H. L. Batliwalla at the Dadur Dispensary, between 8 to 9 a.m., or at any time at Matoonga Dispensary, 10 minutes' walk from the Dadur Station.

ENGAGEMENT OPEN.—An European Elderly Man as General Servant, Steward or Coachman to any Lady or Gentleman or Native Prince. Can speak Two Native Languages fluently, and bear good references. Apply to "D." care of this paper.

TO BE LET.—From 15th April, a BUNGALOW, on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, comfortably furnished with Billiard-Table and Lawn-Tennis Court. For particulars apply to FRENCH BANK, Rampart Row.

TO BE SOLD or LET, furnished, STONE HOUSE, Louisa Point, Matheran. Apply at the ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S Chambers, High Court.

LANOWLEE.—TO LET, an unfurnished BUNGALOW. Rent for the Season, Rs. 200. Apply to Mr. C. K. HAWKINS, Lanowlee.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH RUNS to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties.—Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

DR. M. L. JELOVITZ, M.D., Homœopath, has removed from Apollo Hotel to No. 3, Church Gate Street, above Messrs. Watson & Co.

R. NOWROJEE,
DOMESTIC SERVANT SUPPLIER,
Church Gate Street.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-Class Upper-storeyed Hotel, in Poona. It is most centrally situated and affords all the Comforts of a Home. Rooms bright and airy. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. TERMS MODERATE.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and kept ready, Chuckla, No. 6.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY, and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

GRUYERE and CHEDDAR CHEESE, on Cut, just arrived.—J. PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

WHERE can you buy a watch worth the money you spend? A single trial will convince that such an establishment is KANNY & Cos., 56 Meadows Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE Re.1-8; postage, anna 1.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

OVERLAND TRUNKS, Rs. 22, Rs. 24. A remarkably cheap, Black Canvas Trunk, Copper Rivettes, Iron Bands, Straps, and good Lever Lock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X," at this office.

FIRE BRICKS, FIRE BRICKS.—Great Reduction, best BLOCKHAIRN, Rs. 10-8 per hundred, and Rs. 100 per thousand. Apply, JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2-: Postage, 4 annas

PATRINOS!!! Just unpacked, a fresh Consignment of the celebrated N. Patrinos Original Egyptian CIGARETTES, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 per tin box of 100.—D. MACROPOLO, Medow Street, Bombay.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.—"East End" House, handsomely furnished, Servants' Quarters, Godowns, and Stables for 6 Horses; all Pucka-built and 1½ acres of Land freehold. Apply to Owner or Local Agents, Mahableshwur.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains, Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

THE CRY OF THE DAY.—CEYLON TEAS! CEYLON TEAS!! CEYLON TEAS for SALE everywhere. We do not keep CEYLON TEAS, as the best qualities, at Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2 per lb., will bear no comparison with our Fresh Consignment of IMPERIAL FAMILY and BREAKFAST MIXTURES, at Re. 1 and 12 Annas per lb. respectively.—MORTON MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

REMARKABLE DISAPPEARANCE!!! Re. 1 paid either for Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture, at Dr. Batliwalla, Dadur, Bombay, or at Cooper, Madon and Co., Chemists, Fort, or at Dantra & Co., Tea Merchants, Church Gate Street, Fort. Will be returned if the Ague or Intermittent Malarious fever does not abate by its use!:

LESSONS in DECORATIVE ART.—By a Diplomaed Lady. Materials supplied for 20 Art designs to order. Photo-painted, Crystoleum, Canvasine, Kastaline, Crayonium, smallest to life-size. Superior Plush frames, Photographs, a superior assortment of Paintings to select from. Lessons, by letter, to Mofussil residents. Terms at Messrs. Treacher and Co., Byculla, or to MRS. W. H. McCANN "Bellure House," Mazagon.

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GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

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FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—
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„ „ „ Overland Summary
„ „ „ Weekly Budget
„ „ „ Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay
And for all other publications issuing from the Office.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Market, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., 1889, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April 1889 to 31st March 1890, squatters' fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish and Mutton Markets, and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish sellers, &c, who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets and collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets, for 12 months, *i.e.* from 1st April 1889 to 31st March 1890.

For particulars and conditions of those sales respectively apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, March 23, 1889.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Loodiana, 2,140 tons, Capt W Britten, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE s s Hindoo, Capt Baker, cleared yesterday for Cutch Mandvie, with a general cargo and 400 deck passengers.

THE P and O s s Thibet, 1,671 tons, Capt C F Preston, sailed yesterday for China with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers for Singapore.

THE B I S N Co's s s Sirsa, 1,691 tons, Captain J Bellwood, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Kurrachee with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's s s Shannon, 2,049 tons, Capt C R Edwards, sailed yesterday for London with the Homeward Europe mails and a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Busheer, 542 tons, Captain T W Lewins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmagoa with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

THE s s Hindoo, 2,346 tons, Capt J Douglas, sailed yesterday for Aden and Hull via Canal with a general cargo and Mr J Onseley as cabin and 7 deck passengers.

THE s s Arbib Brothers, 1,738 tons, Captain E Marshall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum with a cargo of 91,273 cases of petroleum. She is consigned to The Bombay Co, Ld.

THE s s Knutsford, 1,250 tons, Capt J Harrison, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a cargo of 9 tons gunpowder, 22 tons dynamite, 1 case gun cotton, 2¼ cwts detonators, 3½ tons safety fuse, and the following cabin passengers:—Mr C Scaffer, Mr Bean, and 2 deck passengers from Port Said.

THE B I S N Co's s s Patna, 1,148 tons, Capt F Icely, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and Coast with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut and Mrs Hitchens and 2 children, for Cannanore; Mrs Simpson, for Mangalore; Mr A P Brian, for Colombo; Mrs J Winekler, for Cochin; and 20 deck passengers, for Calcutta and Coast.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Forbes, 1,590 tons, Capt R G Taitt, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut and Mrs Cole and 2 children, Mr. J Morris, Mrs Mackenzie, Master Mackenzie and 1 child, Miss Byrne, Mr Swinden, Mrs Houghton, 4 children and one nurse, Mrs and Miss Taitt and 1 child for Liverpool.

THE Hall Line s s Merton Hall, 2,552 tons, Capt J Hughes, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs B Evers and child, Mrs Brind, 2 Misses Calthrop, Colonel and Mrs Atkins, 7 children, Mr Gordon Friell, Miss Gordon Friell, Mr and Mrs Gibson, Miss Gibson Mr J J Laing, Inspector Hock, Sister Anna Mary, Miss Brown, and Mr H Bell.

H M's I M S Dolhousie, Commander C W Hewett I M, will sail to night at 11 p.m. with H E the Governor and suite for Karrachee. Besides H E the Dalhousie has embarked troops for Kurrachee, Lieut de Winton, of the 2nd York L I, is to be in command of the troops. The following is the number of the troops:—35 European soldiers, 1 woman and 3 children, and 18 native soldiers. Besides these there are 1 Apothecary, 2 clerks, and 1 accountan, 1 woman, 5 children, 6 public followers, and 2 native followers, passengers for Kurrachee.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Hispania	2213	Boothley	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Henry Balckow	639	C. Doert	C	B. & P. S. N. Co.
„ Merton Hall	2616	Hughes	D	E. Bates & Co.
„ Hindoo	2316	J. Douglas	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Hypatia	1299	White	H J	C. Eduljee.
„ Nyanza	1421	M. Simons	K	Visram Ebrahim & Co.
„ Start	1534	Darley	L	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Scots Greys	1173	Hogan	M	C. Eduljee.
„ Clan Forbes	1590	Taitt	N	F. Muir & Co.
„ C. Murray	1379	Warfolk	O	F. Muir & Co.
„ Mathew Bedlington	1385	Staitthorpe	P	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Sorrento	1775	Colman	Q	F. Muir & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
„ Horn Head	1558	Thompson	1	J. M. Heyn.
„ R. Rubattino	3011	Merello	3	F. Bozzoni.
„ Thibet	2593	Case	5	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Ardbeg	1467	Rotham	6	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Berenice	1707	Egger	7	A.-H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
„ Serapis	1271	Dobson	8	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Bushier	542	T. W. Lewins	9	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Lord Londonderry	1565	Arthur	12	J. M. Heyn.
„ Bryn Glass	2503	Bethell	16	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
21	Sirsa (s)	Bellwood	Kurrachee, Mar. 19.
22	Busheer (s)	Lewins	Marmagoa, Mar. 20.
	Arbib Bros. (s)	Marshall	Batoum, Feb. 27.
	Torpedo Boat A.	Percival	Chatham, Feb. 17.
	Knutsford (s)	Harrison	London, Feb. 15.
	Satara (s)	Tice	Busreh, Mar. 9.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
22	Thibet (s)	Preston	China.
	Shannon (s)	Edwards	London.
	Clan Forbes (s)	Taitt	Liverpool.
	Loodiano (s)	Britten	Calcutta.
	Patna (s)	Icely	Calcutta & Coast.
	Hindoo (s)	Douglas	Hull and Aden via Canal.
	Merton Hall (s)	Hughes	Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Busheer, for Mangalore.
„ Sirsa, for Rangoon.

CALCUTTA.

March ARRIVALS.
18 Kapurthala s ......Turner......Rangoon, March 11.
Booldana s ......Cooper......Bombay, March 7.
Gepian bq ......Bargesson ..Port Elizabeth.

DEPARTURES.

March 18 – Steamers Japan, Bangalore, City of Agra, and Umballa, and Ship Craigburn.

MADRAS.

March ARRIVAL.
19 Golcondas.............. London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—24,015 cwts wheat, 4,017 cwts linseed, 1,734 cwts myrabolums and 2,030 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts myrabolums, D Sassoon and Co.

Serapis s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 3,900 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

Lord Londonderry s—100 bales hemp, W Dewjee; 70 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 25 bales cotton, C Dewsee; 100 bales cotton, Sir C Forbes and Co; 200 bales cotton, B and A Hormarjee; 50 bales wool, Messrs F Sanday and Co; 163 bales gunnie bags, L Ramjee; 1,100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 84 bales cotton, W Valubdas; 107 bales cotton, J Fachiri, Esq.

Clan Forbes s—100 bales cotton, Messrs Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

Merton Hall s—1,499 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Scots Grey s—169 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 50 bales wool, Messrs Benn, Ashly and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Murray s—102 cwts ginger, A Nuthoo; 4,895 dholls coiryarn, M Mooljee; 440 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co.; 22 bales tanned skins, E Moosa and Co.; 50 cwts gum, M Khainbhoy; 17 bales tanned skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

Shannon s—17 cwts ivory, C Allubhoy; 9 cwts ivory, T Topen; 5 cwts ivory, A Lallany; 25 cwts ivory, Aldriage Salmon and Co.

Oriental s—1,302 cwts myrobolams, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, J Fachiri.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—1 case silver ware, Ralli Bros.

Sorrento s—632 cwts myrabolums, R Luckmidas.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Start s—1,999 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 100 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co; 4,002 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

St Fillans s—3,280 cwts wheat, J Fachiri, Esq.

FOR HAVRE.

Horn Head s—29 bales cotton, Messrs Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 800 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 11 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 50 cwts gum, F Hurst.

FOR TRIESTE.

Linda s—55 bales cotton, Messrs Lyon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 100 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co.

Berenice s—110 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 500 cwts myrabolums, 770 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ardbeg s—400 cwts myrabolams, Volkart Bros; 500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,545 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

Akaba s—45 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 100 bales cotton, A Blaschecke and Co; 2,001 cwts groundnuts, Beyts Craig and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Berenice s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubbatino s—5,440 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 1,000 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

St Fillans s—2,001 cwts linseed, Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

R Rubbatino s—700 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 9 tons old iron, R Tyabjee and Co.

Bryn Glass s—50 bales cotton, Messrs Lyon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—23 chests opium, H A Esmall and Co; 11 chests opium, J Peerbhoy and Co.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Hispania s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR SINGAPORE.

Thibet s—1 box silver coins, E L Moolchand.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 22.

An advance of half per cent., making the price 98, took place in Consols in London yesterday. Silver was unaltered, at 42⅜ per oz., and Indian Securities Rupee, and Sterling, were unchanged at Wednesday's quotations. Hongkong Bank shares were £1 higher, at £53 per share. The Indian Council placed an extra two lakhs of Wire Transfers in Bombay at 1s. 4 9-16d., which is 1-16d. above Wednesday's general rate, but the same as was obtained for the extra Transfers on Madras after the regular allotments. French Rentes in Paris remained at 84½ *ex-coupon*, but Exchange on London was a centime lower, at 25·29½ francs.

At 42 per cent. of the Liabilities the Reserve of the Bank of England, according to the statement Published yesterday, was in exactly the same Position as it stood a week ago. The Bank rate remained at 3 per cent., and the market rates of discount were unchanged.

In the General Produce Markets there had been no further change, Wheat and Oilseeds being all quoted as before.

Cotton closed firm in Liverpool last evening after a larger day's business than has been done of late, the Sales having reached 12,000 bales, inclusive of 800 Surats. Prices of spot Mid.-American and Surats were unaltered, and American Arrivals are quoted as before, in all positions. The Imports were 15,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

Ready Mid-Uplands remained at 10⅛ in New York, but June Futures were two points higher, at 10·17 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 12,000 bales against much lighter days in both the preceding years, and the figures now give the following comparison:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Thursday's Receipts..	12,000	4,000	5,000
Five days' do. ...	67,000	27,000	37,000
Since 1st Sept. 88	5,133,000	5,047,000	4,011,000

Business in Cotton in our local market has been almost at a standstill to day. Last night and this morning some Broach contracts for this month's completion were cancelled between dealers at rates ranging from Rs. 222 to Rs. 232; but the actual purchases of ready stuff have not exceeded a few hundred bales, consisting of Karanja at Rs. 193; Land Ginned, at Rs. 215; and a parcel of old Dhulia, at Rs. 149½ per candy.

WHEAT has not been wanted to-day to any extent, and the purchases reported aggregate but a small quantity. The tone of the market, however keeps steady, and prices are unchanged for all descriptions.

SEEDS continue a quiet market and little business has transpired in any kind to-day; but make no change in our quotations of last evening, though there has been little doing to test them.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,870	bales.
Wheat	9,144	cwt.
Linseed	8,924	„
Rapeseed	1,705	„
Gingelly	1,231	„
Ground Nuts	1,540	„

FREIGHTS are weak. Cargo for prompt shipment is scarce and only obtainable at lower sales. Business has been done for May shipment to Continental Ports at 25s. per ton in relets.

EXCHANGE re-opened with a firm feeling after the holiday, and closed for the mail in the same state, with rates generally 1-32d. higher than they were on Wednesday evening. A fair business was done in Bills early in the day at 1s. 4 23-32d. for Credits for this and at, 4 11-16d. and 1s. 4 21-32d. for the two following mails, respectively; but afterwards these rates could not be repeated. Some business in Bank remittance at our quotations has also transpired. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand...	1s. 4 9-16d	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic...	1s. 4 17-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 4⅜d.	„
Credits do.	... 1s. 4¾d.	„
France do.	... 1·76½d.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet to-day, for Fours for cash having been quoted throughout the same as they closed at before the holiday, say, 98⅜, and the April account at 98 13-16; but for the next settlement the rate has been 1-16 per cent. higher, at 98 9-16. For the other Paper 102¾ to 103 is still the nominal quotation.

SHARES have been almost a blank to-day, hardly any transactions having been reported, and the only changes which we have to notice this evening are an advance of Rs. 35 in Coorla Mill shares and of Rs. 2½ in Manockji Petit at Rs. 1,000 and Rs 1,252½, respectively.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	917½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	11 do.	850
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India	37,320	250	...	5 do.	40

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,020
Empire Fire Insurance Co	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	...	£10	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	...	£100	...	...	...

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	1,308	1,000	1,000	.	1300
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.		00	500	R	445
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 3	90xd
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	340
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	..	–
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	–
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	–	–
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	640
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	500
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 5	420
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	840
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	Rs. 0	140
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 50	1,100
City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,065
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 25	770
Connaught Mills Co., Ld.	840	00	500	Rs. 25	655
Coorla S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	620
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,60	500	Rs. 40	Rs. 500	550xd
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000xd
Empress S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. 2	635
Framjee Petit S. and Mf'g. Co., Ld.	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	630
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co. Ld.	9,700	150	150	Rs. 20	165
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited		1,000	1,000	–	..
Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited	420	1,000	1,000	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	775
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	500	...	650
Hinganghat Mill Co., Limited.	700	575	500	Rs. 37½	700
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	720
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,115
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited	1,36.	500	500	Rs. 25	590xd
Jamshed Mfg. Co., Limited	1,60.	25	25	Rs. 15	330
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited	1,82	500	50	Rs. 2	725
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	500	C		100
Increased	1,485	250	2	Rs. 11	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld.	..	900	1,000	–	850
Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1035
Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	710
Khattow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	735
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,000	000	1,000	Rs. 10	1010
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	0	100	Rs. 55	144
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld.	500½		1,000	Rs. 100	2150
Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co. Ld.	65	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	600
Mazgon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	152½
Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,630
Maneckjee Petit Mfg. Co. Limited	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,252½
Nalgaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited	1,300	100	100		10
New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	710
National S. & W. Co of India, Limited	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	340
Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited	600		625	Rs. 15	460
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	5,720	50	250	Rs. 6½	80
Presidency Mills Co., Limited	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	992½
Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	743		125	...	55
Queen S. & W. Co., Limited	2,189	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	977½
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld.	799	1,000	1,300	Rs. 5	1,165
Sasson S. & W. Co., Ld.	841	1,001	1,000	...	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,500	500	500	...	275
Sholapore S. & W. Co Ld.	1,716	10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,325
Soonderdas S. & W. Mill Co., Ld.		1,000	1,006	Rs. 35	491
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	650	250	252	Rs. 15	290
Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld.	2,400	500	500	..	485
Star of India	4,000	1,000	1,000	..	880
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	0	1,000	Rs. 20	375
Veramgaum S. & Mfg Co, Ld.	600	500	500	..	505
Western India S. & Mf. Co. Ld.	800	1,000		Rs. 25	560
	1,800				

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

WILSON—McDONALD—At the Free Church of Scotland, Esplanade, by the Rev. J. Forgan, assisted by the Rev. J. F. Gardner, M.A., N. A. M. Wilson, 2nd Batn., the Rifle Regt, to Agnes D. McDonald, second daughter of James McDonald, Principal, The Scottish High School, Bombay.

DEATH.

THOMSON—March 22, at Bombay, James George Thomson, aged 31 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAVE—March 14, at Puraeah, the wife of R J Cave, of a daughter.

DE PERROT—March 15, at Goilkora, Singhboom, the wife of S de Perrot, District Engineer, B N Railway, of a son.

HECQUET—March 13, at Rohri, the wife of A D Hecquet, Indus Bridge, of a son.

MEADE—February 23, at 6, Alfred-place, Thurloe-square, S W, the wife of Captain M J Meade, B S C, of twins (sons).

WAGSTAFF—March 13, at Banda, the wife of E Wynter Wagstaff, Engineer, I M Railway, of a son.

DEATHS.

BALL—March 18, at Umballa, Malcolm, the dearly-loved child of Harry and Agnes Ball.

WYLEY—March 17, at Multan, from typhoid fever, Reginald Prideaux Wyley, Lieutenant, 2nd Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, aged 27 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE PORTUGUESE PADROADO.—We have received a mass of communications on this subject, some few of which we have published. We are unable to print any more, and we make this intimation as a general answer to numerous correspondents who have enquired when their letters will appear.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1889.

LORD STANLEY of Alderley had an easy task before him when in the House of Lords at the end of last month he endeavoured to expose the unreality of the crusade of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce in behalf of the Indian factory operatives. Lord Stanley, indeed, gave to the House of Lords what was virtually the case that had been presented in Bombay against the Manchester agitators, and there is no point in his speech with which those who have followed the discussion of the question in our columns are not familiar. His intervention may be welcomed, nevertheless, inasmuch as it was the first attempt that had been made in England to put the recent movement in Lancashire in its true light. Lancashire, through one of the leading opponents of Indian prosperity in the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, had declared its preference for an India given up wholly to agriculture to one in which mechanical industries would have a place proportionate to the aptitude of the people and to the economic conditions which favour production on the spot. "It will be better for you to grow wheat and cotton and to leave us to make yarn and cloth" was the disinterested message which the Chamber of Commerce sent out to the people of India—a message which took small account of fair play, and still smaller of political economy. For if ever there was an industry which was in harmony with the natural conditions which surrounded it, it is the mill industry in India. We have the raw material at our doors; cheap and sufficiently skilful labour is at hand; and despite the facts that fuel, machinery, and technical direction have to be imported from Europe at heavy cost, the balance of advantage for the production of certain classes of goods is on our side. But they are legitimate, natural advantages—everyone of them advantages of which political economy takes account, and which it would condemn us for not using. The Indian cotton industry enjoys absolutely no favour from legislation or the measures of Government. Other communities as young as industrial India is have fostered their nascent industries by carefully devised fiscal arrangements. With scarcely an exception, all the more vigorous of the colonies have done this, sometimes with indifferent result, but never under any protest from the industries in England against which the colonies, thus oddly pursuing the path of filial attraction to the mother-country, are seeking to protect themselves. The recent agitation in Lancashire has clearly established the fact that in those particular lines of production in which the Home and Indian producers compete Lancashire despairs of beating Bombay if the principle of a fair field and no favour is adhered to. All pretence that India is favoured by the fiscal policy of its Government has long since disappeared, and the hollowness of the pretence, even when there was a colourable excuse for raising it, has been demonstrated by the failure of the Lancashire exporters to gain a better relative footing in the Indian market since the abolition of the cotton import duties than they enjoyed before. The fact which the Lancashire millowners have brought most into prominence by this intervention has been that they are afraid of Bombay competition in the Eastern markets unless they can handicap the Bombay mills. Two methods of handicapping were available to them. In the interests of Indian finance—and for the ulterior interests of the Lancashire mills—they might have proposed an export duty on Indian yarns. In the interests of philanthropy—and again for the ulterior interests of the Lancashire mills—they might have proposed stringent factory legislation for India. They have chosen the latter method, in the belief, no doubt, that philanthropy is an easier card to play than the other.

It would have been, at least, if the Manchester Chamber of Commerce had been a little less transparent in its insincerity. A philanthropy which runs parallel with trade interests is necessarily suspicious, and the motives of this intervention were obvious when it was seen that the sympathy of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce for overworked Indians was strictly limited to people engaged in a competing industry. Manchester has shown no concern as to the hours during which people engaged in the Calcutta jute mills are kept at work. As Lord Stanley of Alderley showed, it has been as ominously indifferent to the auditive of the coolies who work in the Assam plantation. No misunderstanding of a question thus partially and selfishly pursued is now to be feared, and we doubt if even an overweening desire on the part of Her Majesty's Government to see Mr. J. M. Maclean once more member for Oldham would lead them to insist upon legislation upon this question in accordance with an interested and spurious public opinion in Lancashire. Lord Cross's declaration, in answer to Lord Stanley, has removed any misgivings that may have been created by his speechs at Oldham—a speech delivered with some regard, no doubt, to the necessities of the next election in Mr. Maclean's constituency. It makes no difference to him as regards factory labour, Lord Cross admits, what was said by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and by people in Bombay because the protection of one industry against another has nothing whatever to do with the reason for which Factory Acts were passed. As we understood, the whole basis of a Factory Act was that it was absolutely necessary for the protection of the health and the lives of women and children employed in particular industries. This is nothing more nor less than a straightforward undertaking on Lord Cross's part that, so far as he is concerned, this question shall be dealt with upon its merits. No one here has asked for anything more or less than this, though we think that if Lord Cross had made himself acquainted with the attitude of the Bombay millowners in regard to this question he would not have thought it necessary to say that it made no difference to him what people in Bombay said upon it. People in Bombay, he would have found, loyally supported the recommendations for new legislation which had been made by a commission appointed by Government, and when the history of this question is fully laid before the Secretary of State he will recognise that the capitalists interested in the Bombay mill industry have shown a very creditable disposition to co-operate in the amendment of the present Factory Act. They go as far as the Commission went, and that is saying a good deal. The marvel, indeed, is that with so well reasoned a report as that of the Commission of 1884 at their service the India Office should have thought it necessary to make the question the subject of an elaborate and renewed investigation.

It will not have escaped notice that English criticism of Indian factory legislation has so far ignored the interests of the very class who are most in need of protection—the class, in fact, for whose protection the Act of 1880 makes no provision. Factories employing fewer than a hundred hands do not come under the operation of the Act, and it is in these that a good many children, too young to be employed in cotton mills, find employment. The sanitary condition of these places was the subject of some candid observations in the report of the Commission, and if Lord Cross had taken the report in hand long since instead of waiting until the subject had been forced upon his notice through the biassed and insincere suggestions of Manchester the way would have been paved to practical and beneficent legislation on the subject. It is to be hoped that whatever recommendations the Bombay Government may have sent to the Secretary of State upon this subject the necessity for providing for sanitation and the protection of young children in factories now left outside the Act has been brought well to the front. The question of inspection is at present in a very unsatisfactory position. The practice seems to be to attach the functions of factory inspector to the office of Assistant Collector, and it is no disparagement to the gentlemen who have successively performed the duties of the post in Bombay since Mr. Jones left to say that they have done the work no worse than they might have been expected to do it. The complaint in Bombay and in the mofussil is that work which is properly the work of an expert cannot be satisfactorily discharged by lay agents. When the smaller factories are brought under inspection it will be difficult for one inspector to perform the whole work in Bombay and the mofussil. It will probably be found necessary to associate one or more assistants with him, men on a moderate salary, to whom districts might be assigned. The Government have had the inefficiency of the present system brought under their notice by more than one District Collector, and they may find it difficult to resist the arguments which have been raised against what, with all respect to those who are engaged in it, is little better than amateur inspection. It should be laid down as a *sine qua non* that the chief inspector shall be an official who has had experience in factories at home; the local knowledge necessary to work an amended Act could be supplied by a small and inexpensive subordinate staff. Whatever form may be given to the inspection establishment under the promised legislation an abrupt departure should be made from the present system, which with the most cordial acknowledgments of the energy and ability of those who work it, gives no confidence, and would furnish a very inadequate guarantee that the best Factory Act that the wit of man might devise would be of any real value.

MR. PERCIVAL SPENCER has had an experience equal in intensity and duration to the most thrilling adventures of one of Jules Verne's heroes. Taking his departure from the earth for the clouds in the presence of the Viceroy and the whole Government of India, and two hundred thousand of the inhabitants of Calcutta, who climbed the house-tops to see him rise, he had the unspeakable happiness of making every beholder hold his breath, expecting a tragic issue to an undertaking which stood out in disquieting contrast to ordinary æronautic adventures. On the 2nd of March an attempt to ascend had proved abortive through the insufficiency of the gas, which did not give sufficient ascensional power. One hundred and fifty thousand people were present, Government House being represented by the Viceroy in person, and a large party. When it was found that the balloon could not ascend, the immense crowd within the enclosure got excited, and not even the promise of the refund of their money would have sufficed to prevent a riot, but for the presence of a large force of police. Mr. Spencer attributed this *fiasco* to the carelessness of the Gas Company, from whom he claims fifty thousand rupees for the damage to his reputation as an æronaut. To set himself right with the Calcutta public, he announced that he would make his own gas, and guaranteed that there would be no failure to make the next ascent. It appears that by some error, the blocks of zinc put into the retorts for making gas were of only half the proper weight, fifty pounds instead of one hundred. The error was discovered on Tuesday morning, and efforts were made to make more gas; but instead of eight thousand, the amount available was only five thousand. The announcement having been made that Mr. Spencer would go up dead or alive, the greatest excitement prevailed, and the whole population of Calcutta turned out to see the ascent of the balloon, and the descent of the æronaut in a parachute. At half-past five the balloon seemed to be fairly inflated. To secure abundance of lifting power the æronaut continued to pour in gas—recklessly, it is said, but doubtless he feared to incur again the peril of failure. The delay appears to have exasperated the crowd, and there was some hissing and hooting. The unfortunate æronaut, after his anxious day, not unnaturally appeared to be nervous, and a spectator was brutal enough to insult him by asking if he was going to swindle the public again, and to add bitterness to the taunt, told him that the Viceroy had been waiting for some time. We would gladly learn the name of the callous ruffian who could address such taunts at such a moment to a man whose life depends on his nerve and presence of mind. The æronaut, observing the impatience of the crowd, was driven frantic at the cruel cries, and he declared that in ten minutes he would go up or die. A gust of wind turning the balloon partly over, it appeared to be doubtful whether the parachute could be used, and he called to the soldiers to detach it and let go. The balloon shot up with great rapidity, those present realising instinctively the danger of an ascent made under circumstances so little calculated to leave the æronaut full control over himself and the balloon. The parachute being left behind, he had no means of guiding the descent, for there was neither ballast nor grappling irons. When six thousand feet high, the balloon disappeared in the clouds, and nothing was seen of it again by any of the spectators. For three days nothing was heard of it or of Mr. Spencer, and he was given up as lost. By something next to a miracle he has escaped with his life, and if he makes another ascent from Calcutta all Bengal will be there to see. A somewhat similar instance of an æronaut disappearing for days and being reported dead occurred in Bombay in the month of December 1853. Mr. Kight, an æronaut, who appears to have failed in a previous attempt to go up, declared that he would redeem his character by positively going up in his balloon on Saturday, December 12th, 1853. He went up from the vicinity of the Grant Road Theatre "amidst the deafening shouts of the gratified multitude." The balloon went inland with the sea breeze; but upon rising it entered a counter current and was carried out to sea in a north-westerly direction. Mr. Kight hoped to descend at Malabar Point, but he fell into the sea some two or three miles beyond. Sir Henry Leeke, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy, was on Breach Candy, galloped to the Dock yard at the Fort, and placing a boat on a truck, had it carried across to Breach Candy to rescue the æronaut. The boat was out until after midnight, but found no trace of balloon or Mr. Kight. The whole of the next day cutters scoured the neighbouring waters, and it was announced in the Bombay papers that "in redeeming his character and reputation, Mr. Kight has done so at the loss of his life." Four days later a letter came from Surat stating that Mr. Kight had been rescued during the night ten miles north-west of Malabar Point by the steamer Lowjee Family, Captain Fox having with great difficulty extricated him from the rigging of the balloon to which he had clung, the car having been torn off and sent adrift by the waves. Mr. Fitzherbert Kight wrote a letter of thanks to the Bombay public for the sympathy shown, and for the efforts successfully made for his rescue, thanking Sir Henry Leake, who had made a gallant ride across the island to procure assistance, his gallant son, who was among its crew, and to Captain Fox, and to all others concerned just as a successful general names in a despatch those who contributed to the victory. Mr. Percival Spencer has beaten this record, the Viceroy sending his carriage for him and according him an hour's interview at Government House, while to-day he gives a public reception in the Town Hall of Calcutta. When Mr. Gladstone spoke of the House of Lords being up in a balloon, he doubtless believed that he was disparaging that illustrious House. He did not foresee that Mr. Percival Spencer would achieve as much honour by a daring ascent as a great general could hope to gain by a great victory. After all one touch of pluck makes the whole world kin, and no one will grudge Mr. Spencer the renown for which he so nearly paid by the forfeit of his life.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR a few days since accepted an invitation which had been addressed to him by Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, the Chairman of the City of Bombay Manufacturing Co., to visit the mills of the Company at Chinchpoogly. Lord Reay, who was accompanied by an English visitor, spent fully an hour in the mill, looking carefully into the various processes of production. No special preparation was made for His Excellency's reception, his own desire and Mr. Muncherjee's being that he should see the mill in the precise condition in which a representative Bombay mill works throughout the year. The European manager of the mill, Mr. Rushworth, who is as well acquainted with the working of English mills as with that in Bombay, was able to throw much practical light upon the points that have been brought into controversy by the Lancashire mill-owners. The visit was quite informal, but it was perhaps the more useful on that account, and satisfaction will be felt in mill-owning circles in Bombay at the pains which Lord Reay has taken to obtain a practical insight into a question with which he has just now to deal officially.

THE first of a fleet of eight torpedo boats which were ordered last year for Bombay Harbour arrived from England yesterday in charge of a small crew of twelve. The second is on its way out, and was to have left Aden yesterday. These boats are of high speed, the one that arrived yesterday having done over twenty-three miles an hour on her trial trip.

BY the invitation of Dewan Bahadur Luximanrao Jagonathji, Minister to H. H. the Gaekwar, a large company of ladies and gentlemen last evening visited H. H.'s yacht Zingara, which was described in our issue of Wednesday, and which is lying in Bombay Harbour. The guest were conveyed on board from the Apollo Bunder by the yacht's launches. The first to step on board was Lady Reay, who in the absence of H. E. the Governor was escorted by Captain Phayre, A.D.C. Amongst the others present were:—Dr. Peterson and Mrs. Peterson, Dr. Hojel and Mrs. Hojel, the Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam and Mrs. Adam, Mr. and Mrs. Uloth, Dr. Mackichan, Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University, Mr. and Mrs. Grattan Geary, Mr. T. J. Bennett, Dr. Balchunder Ghalabhandas, Dr. Bhadaji, Mr. Dewan, Mr. Rahimtoola Kyraj, Mr. Bhaskarjee Balcrishna, Mr. Pestonjee Dorabjee, and Mr. Kanda lawalla. The guests on arrival were received by Rao Bahadur Bhaskarrao Balcrashnajee Pitane, the Bombay Agent to H. H. the Gaekwar, and Mr. Uloth accompanied Lady Reay through the yacht, showing to her and explaining everything of interest. Before leaving the guests were served with refreshments and presented with flowers. The hour spent on board the trim steam yacht was a most pleacant one, the entertainment simply partaking of the character of a conversazione on the bay.

THE example of the North-West Provinces, remarks the Allahabad paper, may help to convince the Bombay Natural History Society of the futility of the legal objection that they have raised to the Chief Commissioner's action. The point is one which was not touched in our recent article upon the question: for it is difficult to imagine that there can be any doubt about the powers of the local Governments in the matter, an opinion which an examination of the Act will only strengthen. A reserved forest is a Government estate in or over which all private rights have been extinguished by legal process. No outsider can trespass in it, or remove a horn or hide from it without being technically guilty of an offence; and the law further provides that any person who, "in contravention of *any* rules which the local Government may from time to time prescribe, hunts, shoots, poisons water, or sets traps or snares," becomes liable to heavy penalties. It is open to Government even to let its shootings if it chooses (a power which the circular reserves), just as it lets the rights to collect minor forest produce. The C. P. authorities have, we should think, no intention of enforcing the rules in a pedantic or oppressive fashion. On the contrary they bear evidence oe having been framed in the interests of legitimate sport; but that the Chief Commissioner is withne his rights in making them does not seem to ib open to doubt.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 9th March was 201, against 204 and 210 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 39; there were 41 deaths from cholera, against 27 and 26 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 8. There were 4 deaths from small-pox during the week, against 4 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 40 and 12, respectively, against 51 and 20 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 24·2 per mille per annum, against 28·7, the mean of the last five years.

THERE is of course a good deal to be said, remarks an up-country contemporary, for the new method of transliterating Indian words, but the attempt to apply it in the case of names which have long been graven in the pages of history in their old form is a pedantic impertinence. In the new edition of Kaye and Malleson's *History of the Mutiny* the craze for theoretic correctness has been carried to its furthest extreme. The sight of the word Lucknow awakens a host of glorious memories, but what of Lakhnao? It conveys nothing except the impression that someone is trying to spell, which is, no doubt, a laudable desire enough, but not to be indulged when the purpose is to introduce us once again to the scenes of the famous defence. Freeman has not induced the English public to accept Knut for Canute or Eadward for Edward: and any attempt to work a similar revolution in the nomenclature of Indian history will meet the same fate.

LIKE many other eminent philosophers, M. Ernest Renan is no great believer in the voice of the people. In the rough draft of his recent address to the Academy there occurred this uncompromising phrase:—"For my part I prefer to an unchained universal suffrage the most dissolute court and the most mediocre monarch." On his friends expostulating he deleted the passage with the air of one to whom sacrifices cost nothing. In a century or two, he remarked, it will be all the same, monarchy or populace.

THE Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit K.C.S.I., will leave Calcutta for Bombay on the 24th instant.

THE widowed Princess Stephanie has sent five large gold studs to Maurice Jokai, the Hungarian author, as souvenirs of her late husband.

CELEBRITIES often have amusing things said to them in railway trains. There is a well-known story about the late Matthew Arnold, who was bored to the extent of a long journey by an ignoramus who would talk literature to him. Mr. Arnold would not dispute with him, but when, with the portentous seriousness of one who has discovered a great truth, he said, "In my opinion William Shakespeare was a great poet," Matthew warmly grasped his hand, and with equal gravity said, "Do let me shake hands with the only admirer of my favourite poet." A story of a different kind is told of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. Travelling down to Gloucester he heard a long conversation, which ended in a countryman taking the autocrat's hat, and saying, "I read something in the paper the other day about the size of great men's heads, and I thought I'd like to know the size of yourn. But what bothers me is my head's the biggest of the two.

THE fifth annual show under the auspices of the Hunters' Improvement Society and the Hackney Horse Society opened at the Royal Agricultural Hall on the 26th ult. Three hundred and eighty-four animals are on exhibition, being not far short of three times the number shown at the first exhibition in 1885. The chief object aimed at by these shows is the improvement of the breed of horses for hunting, riding, driving, and military purposes. It is complained that the supply of good sizeable horses in England is altogether unequal to the demand, and that Government returns show that horses have been imported at an increasing rate during the past twenty-five years. It is to supplying this deficiency by the spread of a knowledge of the principles upon which better horses may be bred that the Hunters' Improvement Society mainly devotes itself. Some splendid prizes were offered, the aggregate value being close upon £6,000.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

OBSTRUCTION IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

In pursuance of an avowed policy to persistently obstruct the work connected with Supply in the Commons, Mr. Bradlaugh last evening moved that the salary of Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, be reduced. After a six hours' heated debate, during which the Opposition accused the Government of partiality towards the *Times*, the motion was rejected by a majority of sixty-four votes.

BLUE-BOOK ON SAMOA.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

A Blue-Book on Samoa has been published, which shows that England and America have acted in accord throughout the Samoan affair. Lord Salisbury in a despatch to Sir Edward Malet, the British Ambassador at Berlin, says that the statement made by Prince Bismarck that Germany and Great Britain were hand in hand in Samoa was misleading, and that regarding the hostilities there Great Britain was neutral and not answerable for the action of Germany.

COUNT BISMARCK IN LONDON.

Count Herbert Bismarck has arrived in London on a special mission from the German Government.

MR. SPENCER'S RETURN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 22.

Mr. Spencer has returned here this morning quite safely and wonderfully well. The Calcutta public are enthusiastic, and hundreds of people are crowding round his hotel to congratulate him on his safe return. After his ascent he calculates that he drifted forty miles in an hour and forty minutes.

LORD LANSDOWNE AND MR. SPENCER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 22.

H. E. the Viceroy sent his own carriage for Mr. Spencer this afternoon and had an interview with him for over an hour.

Mr. Spencer gives a public reception to-morrow in the Town Hall.

MR. SPENCER'S ACCOUNT.

Several telegrams were received yesterday about Mr. Spencer's safe descent, but were followed almost immediately after by others contradicting them. At a late hour one was received which bore an air of versimilitude that Spencer had safely alighted at Hoseinabad, in the 24th-Pergunnahs, 56 miles from Calcutta. The *Statesman* secured a special train at midnight and sent their representative to bring down Mr. Spencer. The latter was met in a hackney carriage about fifteen miles from Baraset, where the special had stopped. The following is the personal narrative of Mr. Spencer:—"I started off quite comfortably and without any particular flurry. The balloon, I calculated, had only 5,000 feet of hydrogen gas at the time I was preparing for my flight, and I tried to ascend with the parachute attached. Finding this out of the question, I prepared for a small balloon adventure on my own account, as the public wanted something for their money. So I gave word to let go and found myself in mid-air ascending rapidly. I continued to rise and passed northwards over the maidan towards the monument, when the wind changed, and I found myself drifting in the direction of Ballygunge. The balloon was now ascending rapidly, and I passed over Ballygunge 6,000 feet high. I had no intention at starting to be up for more than half an hour or so, as I have before made similar assents like this and always with success, and I hoped to come down within 5 or 6 miles of Calcutta, but as the balloon continued to rise I foresaw that my trip was likely to be a considerably longer one. On looking down on the maidan I could see it was alive with human beings swarming in every direction. I calculated I must have reached about 7,000 feet now, and I was still rising. I could not see the sea, nor could I see very far in any direction as the clouds were heavy. The balloon was sailing quietly, but the atmosphere was getting cooler, and I changed my position somewhat to relieve my arms by standing up on the sling and putting my arms through the netting ring. I soon resumed my seat, however, and sat chaffing my hands to keep them warm, and after a while my left leg got benumbed and seemed to lose sensation. I kicked out vigorously and rubbed it as well as I could, and managed to restore sensation a little. It was now getting dark, and as I could not tell whether I was rising or descending, I took out my silk handkerchief and held it out horizontally. This is an old trick of mine for telling whether I am rising or sinking, and the hankerchief inflating downwards showed me that the balloon was still ascending. I suppose, as near as I could reckon, that I must at the time have been about 13,000 feet high, the highest point reached, for the balloon expanding under the light atmosphere, the gas began to escape from the neck, and by testing my flight with the silk handkerchief again I found that it was distended upwards, showing that I was now descending. The descent, however, had begun, and as it was almost dark, I began to consider the prospect of a good landing place. The balloon continued to descend long after it was quite dark, but I could still distinguish land from water. My method of landing from a sling balloon as opposed to a basket balloon is very simple. No sooner does the balloon near the earth than I hang by my hands, and directly I touch *terra firma* I let go and away flies the balloon into the air. By this means I never get bumped—an experience common to basket balloonists, where it is difficult to get out of the basket properly. Of course the, performance requires a little agility, but I am accustomed to athletics. To continue my experiences, the balloon floated down quite gently at about 7-30 p.m., or after I had been up in the air for an hour and a half, and letting go at the right time I saw the balloon vanish back into space and disappear in the darkness. On looking round I found myself on a small island apparently surrounded by water with only the clothes I stood in but without a scratch of any sort. Fortunately I had slipped a few rupees into my pocket at starting, and this later on held me in good stead. I saw a light at a distance and tried to make my way to it, but I found myself confronted with a broad creek, which I did not care to cross, so I retraced my steps and tried another distant light with the same result. Finally, I discovered one light, to reach which I had to pass over no water, and here I tried to rouse up the native inmates, who were terrified out of their lives at my sudden appearance among them. It was a long time before they were reassured, and not before I had thrown my coat over the mud wall to be examined at leisure could they be persuaded that I was not an apparition from another world. I was eventually accepted and taken to the cottage of the head baboo, who spoke not a word of English, while I do not understand any Hindustanee, but who allowed me to pass the night by sleeping in his verandah. I was brought some goat's milk and baked rice, but they were not much to my taste. The next morning, after much difficulty and diagrams of ticca gharries, it dawned upon my host that I was a lost traveller seeking the nearest police station. He accordingly prepared a boat to convey me to a place which he called Usbanabad. Before leaving I tried to induce the villagers to help me to look for my poor balloon, but was quite unable to make them understand."

(To be continued.)

THE DECCAN MINES QUESTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 22.

The Deccan Mines question was before the Executive Council to-day. The opinion of the Government of India will shortly be communicated to the Nizam.

RUMOURED TROUBLE ON THE RUSSO AFGHAN FRONTEER.

A sensational news regarding trouble on the Russo-Afghan Frontier has reached Peshawar. Nothing, however, has reached the Government of India, and the latest news from the Amir reports all quiet in his camp.

SIR ROBERT SANDEMAN'S RETURN JOURNEY.

Sir Robert Sandeman has left Calcutta on his return journey to Quetta.

THE NEW MAGAZINE RIFLE.

It is now anticipated that only 15 thousand of the new magazine rifles will be issued this year to the British troops in India.

LADY DUFFERIN'S FUND.

Captain Streatfield, Aid-de-Camp to H. E. the Viceroy, becomes Honorary Secretary to Lady Dufferin's Fund, *vice* Mr. Lawrence.

ACCIDENT TO MRS. KENNEY HERBERT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 22.

A serious hunting accident is reported from Ooty. Mrs. Kenney Herbert, the wife of Brigadier-General Kenney Herbert, Military Secretary to Government, was following the Ooty hounds up hill, when the horse fell and rolled over the rider. Mrs. Kenney Herbert was badly hurt.

DEPARTURE OF COLONEL WELDON.

Colonel Weldon, the Commissioner of Police, Madras City, who has worked hard in improving the police during the past three years, addressed them this morning prior to departing for England on leave.

NEW LIGHT FOR THE MADRAS HARBOUR.

The experiment at the Madras harbour with a new patent kerosine light for illuminating the harbour while the cargo is being landed or shipped has proved a success.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON MARCH 21.

The Bombay mails of the 8th inst. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

SUEZ, MARCH 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Parramatta, with outward English mails of 15th inst., left here for Aden at 11 a.m. to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 4 1-16
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98
3 per cent. French Rentes	84¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67¾
4½ per cent. „	70¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	42¾

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £22,400,000; increase, £200,000; public deposits, £12,600,000; increase, £150,000; other deposits, £23,800,000; decrease, £1,200,000; other securities, £24,300,000; increase, £200,000; notes and gold, £15,500,000; increase, £200,000. The Bank's Reserve is 42 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MARCH 22.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Moulmein route to Siam still interrupted.

TEHRMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, MARCH 21.	
10 p.m.	75·4
FRIDAY, MARCH 22.	
6 a.m.	72·7
10 a.m.	78·6
2 p.m.	81·5
4 p.m.	80·5

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, March 22nd.—The barometer has fallen over the whole of India. The changes are generally small and unimportant, although, somewhat irregular. The depression in North Bengal is less marked this morning. Several thunderstorms giving light showers occurred over the greater part of Bengal and Assam. Yesterday there was a slight depression on the North-West frontier, where the pressure is one-tenth of an inch below normal. The temperature has decreased over the whole of Northern and Central India yesterday, and was below normal except in Punjab and Madras, where the mean temperature is two degrees above normal. Skies are much less clouded in North-East India, and the cloud amount is now very small.

THE MISSING ÆRONAUT.

As an indication of the painful anxiety that was felt in Bombay at the temporary disappearance of the æronaut, Mr. Percival Spencer, we print the following verses which were sent to us yesterday, and which the happy re-appearance of the intrepid balloonist has not altogether deprived of interest:—

UP IN A BALLOON.

Where is Spencer, where, O where?
In the sky, the sea, or air?
Is he hanging in the cloud,
Where the thunder echoes loud?
Where the vivid lightning flashes,
With the storm to sweep his ashes?
Is he in some star or moon?
Is he yet in his balloon?
Is he dashed on plain or peak?
Or flesh-stripped by eagle's beak?
Is he wedged in snowy caves?
Hurl'd or eaten in the waves?
Is he hanging on some tree
With his legs where head should be?
Is he gone to Heaven, or —— ? Well,
I'm sure, my friend, I cannot tell.
He may be sound and quite alive,
Enjoying a long, aerial drive;
Perhaps within his wind-borne car
He's wond'ring where the deuce *we* are;
Perhaps he's looking for this ball,
But cannot see the thing at all,
Alas! poor man, I fear his fate,
To be so high is not being great;
To be hung up in empty space,
To hear no voice, to see no face
(Save the eagle's and her brood
Thirsting for his human blood),
No rock, no tree, no friendly town,
No chance of ever coming down,
To fear the frolics of the wind
Above, below, before, behind,
Then have no air, no vital breath,
To lose your life, that is, find death
Perhaps to find some ugly cloud
To wrap you in its vap'ry shroud,
While doleful in your living ear
Chaunts your dirge, the wild storm near.
O this is terrible; who go
Up in balloons the dangers know.

March 22. C. THIELMANN.

MR. MACMICHAEL's shop in South Audley-street, London, writes a home paper, may be called the great Government house for cards and menus. 'All the colonial Governors go there for their social cards. Every colonial Governor without exception takes a lot of cards with him, and sends over to MacMichael as he requires more. Rather odd, isn't it? Lansdowne, Kintore, Connemara, Blake, Norman, Grant-Duff, Reay, Bourke—these, and other names familiar to the public, were on a set of cards I saw. For banquets at Lord Lansdowne's Viceregal lodge a rough cream-coloured, gilt-edged card adorned with the Royal arms embossed in gold has been prepared. Among the metallic effects which are patronised in note-paper, that used by the Maharajah of Hyderabad is the most varied. In the crest gold, silver, and verdigris bronze are used. Another address is printed in bronze letters on grey paper. Lady De Grey has stamped on envelopes an imitation of a seal in grey wax with an outer edge of white, and her monogram and coronet in relief. The paper is a paler shade of grey."

THE ABILITIES AND DISABILITIES OF WOMEN.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

THERE are few women who read "Scrutator's" article in *Truth* this week whose souls will not be stirred within them to a just wrath at the tone of the man, and the audacity with which, under the title of "The Abilities and Disabilities of Women," he treats the sacred subject of what is so widely known as "Woman's Rights." "There is plainly," he asserts, "a very great amount of force in the contention that, whereas the assertion that woman is equal to man is, in the commercial slang of the day, 'a large order,' the assertion that woman is equal to a fifth form school-boy is far less shocking. I am not," he continues, "a misogynist—very far from it. For woman in the abstract I have the most profound admiration. I fully acknowledge her fitness for the performance of any possible duty (not requiring bodily strength) upon which men are employed. I would not in the slightest degree object to the ideal woman as a legislator." But, like little Bo Peep who lost her sheep, this good "Scrutator" does not know where to find her—his ideal—what he calls his worthless woman. He went to some huge function to seek her, and she was hidden away in a haze of pale, misty, gobelin blue, and she looked too lovely to be trusted with anything, but such trifles as a houseful of babies and children and governesses. He would not commit even a small share of the army contracts, or the navy estimates, or the pensions list, or even colonial affairs into her hands, though she was sensible enough to have the custody of his children and the catering for his household.

⁂

What strange contradictions are some men's minds. Here we have one who distinctly sees the mote in his sister's eye and fails to see the beam in his own. To him a lady in pale gobelin blue is a flaunting butterfly occupied with nothing but her dress—a man in scarlet and gold, on the contrary, even though he pays £20-14-0 for his tunic and £3-10-0 for his shoulder cords (I quote from the economic columns of the Army and Navy Stores List) is all that is most solidly sensible, and fit to be trusted, not alone with the lives and deaths, but with the destinies of nations. I confess my dim female vision fails to note these distinctions. To my mind there is an equality in the folly of a general's wearing red and gold and a generaless attired in blue and silver. There is no more unfitness in Mrs. Justice Dash walking out in chinchilla than in Mr. Justice Dash seated on the woolsack in ermine. I do not presume to decide if men and women are equal. I daresay it is a case of six of one and half a dozen of the other if their qualities could be fairly apprized and calculated. But at least let tyrant man while he poses as superior and while he takes the upper hand in law-making be consistent. If poor feather-brained woman is not fit to make laws, then surely she is not accountable for breaking them. If she is too dense and idiotic to calculate the estimates and assess taxes, why, in all conscience, should she be thought sane enough to pay them. If woman, lovely woman, is too frail to take the burden of State affairs on her shoulders, then should the State relieve all bereaved widows and family-encumbered spinsters of their house-rent and rates, taxes, and repairs, and let them have the benefit of their frailty.

⁂

"Scrutator" not alone runs down women for being too daintily clad to do any business, but he does not approve of the way the prominent female advocates of women's rights despise the meretricious attractions of dress. "A more awful set of dowdies," he declares, "it would be impossible for a man to conceive and live." It seems hard to please "Scrutator." But in the coming by-and-bye, when we see all men more educated than the average fifth form of school-boy, when we see them despise the meretricious attractions of horse-hair wigs and silken gowns, and ermine, and golden trappings, we too may have grown strong enough to lay aside the frivolities and vanities of dress, and may appear to 'Scrutator' clothed and in our right minds.

⁂

The late proprietor of the *Freeman's Journal*, Mr. Ed. Dwyer Gray, had the same horror of the prominent female advocate of woman's rights as he, the tender, susceptible "Scrutator." Mr. Gray being asked if he approved of the extension of the suffrage to women, answered "Yes." Asked again if he would approve of women sitting in Parliament, he again said "Yes." But to the further enquiry, Did he not think the presence of women would lead to much talk and gossip? &c., &c., he emphatically said "No." The women who get into Parliament will not waste time in talk, nor the men in trying to make them do so, he added, with a shrug of the shoulders, which spoke volumes.

⁂

Miss Janet Case, one of the clever girls who graduated at Girton, is at present at Oxford engaged in giving a course of lectures on Free Trade. Fancy that "Scrutator," though she is not old, nor ugly, nor has she cast off the meretricious attractions of dress, she is listened to as an authority on Free Trade. Miss Janet Case is a strong advocate of Home Rule, and she was one of those much envied individuals who had a pass to the Commission during these last eventful days, and had the honour of a formal introduction to the hero, Mr. Parnell.

⁂

In spite of the bitter wind and drifting snow on Tuesday, only a very few women pleaded guilty, through the medium of their high Court bodices, to illness, age, or infirmity. But if they were not aged or ill or infirm on their way to Buckingham Palace, they must have been hardy indeed if they were not somewhat infirm on their way back after several hours spent in a low bodice in the bitter air. There was one lady in sapphire blue velvet who had the courage to appear in the regulation Nuremburg bodice. It does take some pluck to set such an example, but I hear that the blue lady's courage was stimulated by her husband's commands, which, as a doctor, had a certain weight. Her dress was very lovely—the train of sapphire velvet, lined with the palest blue, was bordered with brown fur. The front of the skirt was exquisitely embroidered and trimmed with fur, which also appeared on the high collar at the back. Another high bodice that looked very well was of black velvet opening over a stomacher and under-dress of apricot satin. Flower ruches were greatly worn by the younger ladies; some being mixed flowers and tulle; others composed of flowers and ribbons made a soft finish to the end of the skirt. One pretty little girl was dotted all over with snow-drops—a seasonable decoration for the occasion. Another anticipated summer with white roses and green leaves, and spring was also represented by a dress all garlanded with lilac leaves and flowers.

⁂

There are plenty of aspirants for the somewhat doubtful immortality of pastel portraiture in this world of London, whose eternity is but a nine days' cycle and whose Ultima Thule of ambition is to be the talk of the season. Few care for a posterity which has done nothing for them. Nobody now believes in a generation so unscientific as to wish that their poor painted 'lips had language.' Our goddess Fame of the present day, if she travels farther, has, alas! often to fare worse. In common with our other Metropolitan stage carriages her chariot is ordered to move on before imperious officials whenever it runs the risk of blocking the way.

⁂

Our country cousins and other belated visitors to town may catch the echo of her vanished trumpet blast, but our ears are so used to the mixed harmonies of brass band and barrel organ that we cease to distinguish anything that is not new. One agrees, however, that what is, is best when Fashion talks such pretty caprices as that of pastel-drawing—pastel-drawing of a different quality from that which delighted boarding schools twenty years ago with its castles of cotton-wool consistency, and faces whose features all blended together in soft mild fatuity. We have buried all that and beaten the sods well down, and we ask no communion with its spirit and no resurrection day for its ghosts.

⁂

One does not know whether to hope that the pastel of to-day may not be a caprice, or to regret for all its beauty, that such work as Mr. Hare has put into his portrait of Miss Charles should be trusted to the frail protection of a sheet of glass. Mr. Hare gave a private—a very private—view of his work on Saturday at his studio in one of those streets of studios that abound in Chelsea. Mr. Hare's is not one of those museums of beautiful things, the collection of a lifetime of travel, or of a few years of opulence, in which one cannot imagine how the artist does anything but sit and gaze in idleness. The portrait surprises one in the grey quietude of its surroundings—by the exquisite lightness of its prevailing tone. The lines of the trailing light blue dress are brought in fine folds to the front of the picture, and a glimpse is shown on the shoulders of a rose-coloured mantle bordered with fur. But every shade is so delicate that there is no conflict between the pink and the blue. Beside the bright picture, a lay figure, clothed for the time in a cast off dress suit, gives, like the old Egyptian guest, a grim sanction to the fleeting glories of satin and down and lace that have passed beyond its touch for ever. That leather-coloured, emotionless, unresentful old dummy does not feel the added gloom thrown on its dulness by the shimmering mass of sea blue light, softened to the sunset-tinted mantle by a fluffy cloud-line of soft white fur. To us such a garment so painted is an aureole to its wearer and the reverential on-looker takes for granted that it is a symbolic beatification of unquestionable grace and beauty.

TELEGRAMS from Stockholm give a positive denial to the rumour as to a betrothal or likely betrothal of the Princess Victoria of Prussia to Prince Charles of Sweden. What gave rise to the report was probably the fact that Prince Charles is going to Germany in the spring to study cavalry tactics.

FROM ENGLAND TO CALIFORNIA.

III.

BY A BOMBAY LADY.

THE following morning we left for Toronto, a distance of 44 miles, going thence by train for a short distance along the tree-clad banks of the Niagara River, where the water, of a wondrous green, flows calmly on, forming a mighty contrast to the scene upon which we had just been gazing. We afterwards took the boat on Lake Ontario, reaching Toronto at 1-30 p. m. Here the hotel and its surroundings had more the appearance of home than any place we had seen since leaving England. The food, too, had an English flavour, and we partook with relish of some delicious salmon that might have been just taken from the Severn. Toronto is a very prosperous city; it has noble avenues miles in length and a general air of well-being and advancement.

On Thursday morning, August 16th, we started at 8-30 in what we believed to be a through train for Chicago, but found we had to change at London, where we heard we should wait four hours and a half, which ultimately lengthened themselves into seven and a half, part of which was spent in a dirty crowded, ill ventilated, or, to speak correctly, non-ventilated waiting-room. Joyful, then, to our ears was the sound of the chapel-like bell on the engine which announced the approach of our train, and we responded with alacrity to the now familiar cry of "All aboard," and I can truly say I have never been so tired in my life as that night. My "grip" was double its usual weight, I was hot and feverish, and when at last my section was ready for me, and I lay down, I felt that, like Justin Martyr, all I desired was rest.

We reached Chicago at noon the next day, all remembrance of the fatigue of the previous one being obliterated by a good night's sleep, and as we drove to the Palmer House through streets bearing on all sides evidences of wealth, I remembered having given in response to the heart-rending appeal of a zealous collector for the sufferers from the fire, something, say fourpence, from my money-box, and now I was reaping my reward in the agreeable sensation of having materially contributed to the prosperity of the city. What pleased me most in Chicago was the park, which is of immense extent, and is ornamented with quaint and beautiful speciments of landscape gardening. Every provision is made for getting from one part of the city to another by means of cable cars, which travel through the streets at a rate of 20 miles an hour, and here, as elsewhere, the uniform fare of five cents (2½d.) is charged, irrespective of distance, and in Chicago you can ride 15 miles for that small sum.

Monday was fixed for our departure, and it was suggested that we should pay a visit to the races then taking place, the fascinations of which beguiled us into lingering longer than we should, necessitating a furious rush for our train, and as we breathlessly took our seats, exclaiming "Only just in time!" we discovered we were on the wrong cars, at the wrong station, in fact, wrong from the beginning to end. Silently and sadly as befitted convicted wrong-doers, we drove to another station a long way off, where we registered our baggage and also a resolve to find our right depot in future, and then set out in search of a restaurant, where we dined, and as the waiting room at the depot offered no attractions we passed the time on the cable cars till 11 p. m., when we boarded our train, which landedus at St. Paul at 3 the following afternoon.

It is almost impossible to believe that this fine city could 30 years ago boast of a population of but 840, while to-day her census shows a return of 250,000, and spacious streets, stately buildings, and fine hotels have arisen where but a few years ago sage grass alone was to be seen. On inquiry at our hotel as to what there was to see, we were told that Barnum's show had, like ourselves, just arrived, and would open at seven, so about that hour we sallied forth, and having with great difficulty obtained a seat in a densely-packed street car, we were conveyed to the scene of action, only to find that we could not get within 200 yards of the entrance. The dense crowds who were unable to gain admittance thronged this enclosure, evidently waiting to see the animals board Barnum's train, which stood in waiting. The performance was timed to conclude at 10, and before midnight all the vast paraphernalia, monster tents, &c., were packed and *en route* for the next big city. So much for the energy of American circus proprietors.

The following day we left for Minneapolis, twin city of St. Paul, and only 14 miles distant. This city is built on a broad esplanade on the right bank of the Mississippi, and owes its rapid development mainly to its position in the centre of one of the greatest wheat fields in the world. And here we saw the famous Pittsburg mill, which has a daily output of 6,200 barrels of flour, and had a most enjoyable drive through the residential quarters, where we saw hundreds of beautiful residences, belonging for the most part to the successful ones who had amassed fortunes in the lumber trade.

Our stay in Minneapolis was necessarily brief, and at 4-35 we took possession of our respective seats on the cars and prepared for a two days' railroad residence. Here for the first time in my American travel I shared my section with a fellow-tourist. The night was cool, but the following day the heat was very great, the thermometer stood at 100° in our shaded Pullman car, and our discomfort was much increased by dust and flies. For 1,030 miles nothing broke the monotony of sand and sage grass, but when we entered the region known as the Bad Lands we suddenly found ourselves confronted by scenery of a very unique character. The ground here is broken up into a variety of fantastic shapes, whose appearance is heightened by their colour. These strange formations are composed of clay, and are in various stages of conversion into terra cotta by the slow combustion from masses of lignite beneath them. We reached Livingston at nine o'clock on Friday morning, and here we left the maine line for a car on the branch line of the Yellowstone National Park. Livingston is 4,488 feet above sea level, and from the platform of our car we had a fine view of the majestic mountains to the North. Soon we passed into a beautiful valley 30 miles in length, overlooked by the lofty Emigrants' Peak, with the famous mining gulch from which so much ore has been extracted, and at one o'clock our railway journey ended at Cinnebar. After 45 hours on the train I was not sorry for the variety afforded by change into our coach, where we found the seats very narrow, the heat very great, and the passengers very numerous. As to the jolting, neither verb nor adverb can convey any idea of that, though I believe the first named part of speech signifies to be, to do, and to suffer. In our coach all essentials of a verb were fulfilled; we were, we jolted, we suffered; and through it all we admired the initial wonders of the rugged road which finally landed us at the mammoth Hot Springs Hotel in the American wonderland. This fine hotel is the largest in the park, and our virtual head-quarters, and within view of its verandah are the wonderful terraces from which it takes its name. By the time we had somewhat freed ourselves from the dust and soil of travel it was too late to see anything distinctly, so we were obliged to postpone the inspection of these wonders until our return.

The next morning we were called at half-past six, breakfasted at seven, and were allotted our respective places in the coach, which places we retained until the termination of our tour. At eight we were off driving rapidly through the sharp frosty air, the keenness of which made us glad of our wraps, but under the sun's genial rays these were soon discarded, and we were thankful for the shade afforded by the canvass roof of our carriage. And now for a short distance we travelled over the only glass highway in the world. This remarkable road, which is formed from detached blocks of the Obsidian Cliffs, a mountain of volcanic glass, bears a close resemblance to jet. Its construction was accomplished by building great fires upon the freed masses, which were suddenly cooled, and at the same time shivered into fragments, by having cold water dashed upon them. Passing for nearly a mile along Beaver Lake, a beautiful sheet of water where the beavers have built a series of 30 or 40 dams, which sweep in graceful curves, we surmounted a ridge and came in sight of the oldest and highest basin in the park. This is Norris Geyser Basin, is at an altitude of 7,527 feet, and though previous wonders had prepared our minds for the unexpected, we were at first totally bewildered and astonished. The water boiled and gurgled under the thin crust beneath our feet, rendering great caution necessary. Clouds of vapour and overpowering odours of sulphur filled the air. This vast collection of hot springs and pools is of every conceivable colour, some black as jet, some white as snow, and some of a wondrous blue. The edges of these pools are adorned with exquisite crystal-like formations, and wherever the eye turns the beautiful, the mysterious is seen, and in silence we resumed our seats, and after a rough drive upwards of 200 feet we forded a river, and ended our first day's journey at an hotel, where the arrangements were of a most primitive nature, but it was clean and comfortable. After dinner we crossed a perilous little bridge facing the hotel, tempted to this feat of daring by the hope of seeing beavers, but twilight had wrapped her mantle alike over beavers and their dens, and we returned, walking more by faith than sight.

SIR WALTER SCOTT was generally credited with an ability for getting through work which was almost unequalled, but to prepare him for it a good spell of sleep was necessary. Seven hours he considered the minimum, thus setting at naught the celebrated saying of George IV., six hours' sleep for a man, seven for a woman, and eight for a fool. Of all somnolent qualities, however, the one most to be envied is that which some people, like the Duke of Wellington, possessed, of dropping off at any moment. Mr. George Augustus Sala has just informed his friends that one of his most valued Saturday luxuries is that of getting forty winks on an easy chair between breakfast and luncheon. The world would be healthier and happier if all our odd moments could be similarly disposed of.

THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

AWAY from the noise and bustle of the city is situated a most charitable institution which, although it is of a kind to appeal to the best instincts of a human being, is all but unknown to the general public. It is situated in a retired spot in Mazagon—an out-of-the-way district of Bombay, which has long since ceased to be "fashionable." Here, in an old bungalow, standing at some distance from the road, amidst fields and gardens, five good sisters of the Order of the Cross have devoted themselves to the care and protection of helpless infants who, from the unhappy circumstance of their birth, have been cast away. When the visitor sees the bright and happy faces of orphans looking up to him, and smiling at him and talking to him, he cannot but be moved by the thought that but for this asylum not a few of them would have been "strangled at their birth"—by unwilling hands, no doubt. Not a few of them have been picked up from quiet corners where they had been left to their fate. A story is told of a little one who was found buried up to the neck in the sands at Sion. Its cries attracted some people to the spot and they rescued it from the grave to which it was consigned, and took it to the foundling hospital, where, in spite of the utmost exertions of the nuns, it could not long survive the hardships it had undergone. Another who has grown to be a healthy child is pointed out to the stranger as having been brought to the asylum by his mother, who deserted him on account of her poverty, and who was not above demanding a couple of rupees from the nuns in consideration of her relinquishing her right, title, and property in her infant! Though the children, of course, do not know what a home is, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, they have never felt the want of it, so great is the tenderness and solitude with which they are brought up. The sisters, one might imagine, feel themselves amply requited for all the care and trouble they take upon their charges in the love and affection of the little ones, and it does one good to see a troop of them follow their mamma, as they call the Lady Superior of the House, eagerly looking up for her "envied" smiles and caresses. There are sixty-seven children in this institution at present between seven days and seven years old. They belong to all caste and races—white, black, and brown—and they are all as happy as the care and devotion of their guardians can make them.

A MISSION OF CHARITY.

The lady who is at the head of this institution formed one of the party of nuns who came out to India from Belgium in the year 1862, and during the space of twenty-seven years that she has been here she has had the satisfaction of seeing her mission of mercy and charity take root and prosper in this country of her adoption. On their arrival in this city, the missionaries lodged themselves in poor huts in Byculla, where they commenced their work amongst the very poorest and most miserable class of people that they came across. They soon after transferred themselves to Bandora, then but a very sparsely populated village, where they established a school which has now a fine building of its own, and where some hundreds of pupils—orphans, boarders, and day-scholars—receive education. Another school was opened in Mahim, a third in Kurrachee, and a fourth has, within the last month or two, been started at Igatpuri. They had no one to trumpet forth the glories of the work they were doing silently and noiselessly, for the love of God and not the applause of men. But their work grew and prospered, by the mere force of its beneficence, and now there are hundreds of boys and girls who are indebted for whatever comforts they enjoy in life to the institution where they were taught, and housed, and fed.

THE INMATES OF THE HOME.

Some years after the school had been started in Bandora, a Foundling Hospital was established on the hill, through the aid of Bishop Meurin, to whose initiative Bombay owes more than one institution of Catholic charity—the Deaf and Dumb School for instance. That was in the year 1875, when there were not so many facilities as now of communication with Bandora. It was therefore thought that the objects of the institution would be better served by establishing it somewhere in the town of Bombay, and after having occupied for some time premises in Comercarry and one or two other places, it came ultimately to be located in Mazagon, where the quiet and retirement of the situation are well suited to the character of the Home. There is a room set apart on the upper storey for the newest arrivals, whose existence can be numbered only by a few days or weeks. After they have grown a little stronger they are transferred to the general room, a large hall, where we see about a score or more of little babies. The place was found by the visitor quite lively with the cries and sounds of mirth of the little ones. Some of the babies, quite oblivious of their noisy surroundings, were sleeping the sleep of the innocent. Others who were not in so peaceful a mood were being industriously rocked to sleep by their nurses. Some were sitting on the ground by the side of their ammas, and either played with their toys or cried, as suited the whim of the moment. Others who were big enough to be able to toddle about were taking a survey of the hall, now and then looking up at the sacred picturs which form the only ornamentation of the walls. The ammas are very attentive to their work and very careful of their little charges. They are said to be invariably kind and loving to the children confided to their care, evincing the same solicitude as the sisters themselves for their health and happiness. It will be news to many to hear that. Wet nurses are willing to serve in this Home for Rs. 7 or Rs. 8 per month, which is much less than the wages demanded generally by their class elsewhere. At the same time, the nurses who serve in this Home seem to work more for love than for money. The example of the sisters evidently exercises a beneficent influence over the nurses, who seem to catch the spirit of love and charity pervading in this institution. About a thousand infants in all have been reared up in this asylum since the time it was founded. But during all the fourteen years that it has been in existence not a single accident has happened to any child. This is a most noteworthy proof of the care and trouble bestowed upon the inmates of the home, although the pious nuns take no credit to themselves for it. "It is a merciful dispensation of Providence," said one of them, "that has kept the children, during all these years, free from accidents of any kind."

THE CHILDREN AT SCHOOL.

The happy relations subsisting between the children and their guardians, which commence in the nursery, are continued in the class room. From their nurses the little ones pick up a bit of Hindustani and at the age of three or four they begin with the alphabet. When the writer visited the Home the children were at school. In an ante-room on the ground floor about half a dozen wee little boys were being initiated into the mysteries of addition and subtraction. Next to them was a more advanced class, the pupils of which had made some progress in the first number of "the Royal Reader" series. The sisters who teach them have no faith in the virtues of the rod. They find from experience that gentleness and love exercise a more potent influence for good over the children than the severe discipline of a Do-the-boys' Hall, and the pupils return the kindness shown to them by their steadiness and attention. The children are sent out of the Home at the age of seven, those who are found to be particularly delicate being kept a year longer. Children of European parents are sent to the St. Mary's Institute and native children to the Orphanage at Bandora, where they are taught, and fed, and housed till they are properly settled in life. The Orphanage is in charge of sisters belonging to the same order as those of the Foundling Hospital, and they have succeeded by their exertions in making it quite a model of neatness and good order. Some of the girls who were originally brought up in the Foundling Hospital have afterwards returned to it and given cheerful assistance to the nuns in the management of the institution.

AN APPEAL.

The institution is supported mainly out of funds supplied by Archbishop Porter, a worthy successor of Dr. Meurin. The contribution, coming as it does from the same source, from month to month, cannot be ample, and consequently the institution has to be conducted on principles of the strictest economy. The monthly expenditure however, with the house rent and the feeding and nursing of so many children can by no means be small, and it is with great difficulty that the expenditure is met from the available resources. It is earnestly to be hoped that benevolent and well-to-do citizens will not withhold their support from a charity simply because it is unobtrusive, and because no organized appeal goes forth periodically to the public for its support.

A SERIOUS accident occurred at Oxford boat races on Saturday February 23, which resulted fatally to one undergraduate and in the narrow escape of several others. After the conclusion of the racing in the first division, the men, who had run up the bank, were punting across the river, which was in a state of flood, to the barges, when one of the punts—that belonging to St. John's College—was upset in mid-stream. Two of the occupants were observed to be unable to swim, and the boats being very slow in going to their assistance, they were rescued by members of Balliol College, who jumped in to their assistance. Later in the evening, Mr. Horace Lawrence Johnson, a scholar of St. John's, was missed owing to its being his turn to read the lessons in the chapel. A search being made, his body was found in the river not far from where the punt capsized.

NOTES FROM BARODA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, MARCH 19.

EVER since the failure of the rains, the Municipality has been steadily working in increasing the water-supply of the town, and in coping with the most severe of its water wants. I hear that nearly five hundred of the best wells have been variously dealt with, and new ones have also been sunk. Wells which were never cleaned and deepened for many years have been thoroughly dealt with. The magnificent Sursagon, in the heart of the town, will be shortly excavated with a view to tap the lower springs of fresh water, which can thus be used by thousands daily. To these measures of forethought are due the ample supply of water so promptly brought on the scenes of recent fires. I learn that the Municipal Commissioner has submitted a draft Act to the Government by which the storage of inflammables, and the negligent conduct of menials and others using fire could be regulated. I learn, moreover, that sanction for special measures of cleanliness and disinfection has been applied for, while both the medical and police departments are giving their best aid to the Municipality in securing the conservation of the town, while an epidemic is now apprehended. The aim of the Municipal administration in increasing the water-supply is not only to provide for drinking purposes, but to give as large a quantity as could be secured for all domestic purposes as a preventive against epidemic ravages. The heat is already intense, and great are the anxieties felt. The City Commissioner is working cordially with the two principal officers of the State, H. E. the Dewan and the Naib Dewan Saheb, who are so much impressed with the present grave necessity that they are likely to strengthen the hands of the Commissioner in every possible way during the present emergency.

As Sir Henry Prendergast shortly leaves this for Beluchistan, he has proceeded to Mahableshwar to make acquaintance with the Maharaja of Baroda. Everyone is glad that his place will be filled by Colonel Jackson, one of the oldest and worthiest friends of Guzerat and Kathiawar. The able Assistant to the Agent, Captain Sadier, officiates for the Agent till Sir Henry's return.

TIGER-SHOOTING AT KHANDALLA.

ON Tuesday a fine tiger was killed at Khandalla by General La Touche and a party who had obtained news of its whereabouts and proceeded in quest of him with a number of beaters. The tiger was wounded by a bullet aimed at him by the station-master of Lanowlie, which hit him in the liver. This was an ugly hurt and the stricken brute lay up, refusing to move, except when the beaters came in sight, when he charged them. General La Touche with Dr. Wood of Poona advanced on foot the beaters, expecting to find him across a ravine. But before they had gone fifty yards, and long before they reached the ravine, he jumped up out of some thick jungle fifteen yards to the right, and charged down on them with a roar.

Two bullets crashed into him, one into his head and one behind his ear, and he fell dead seven feet from where the sportsmen stood. The jungle was very thick, and the hill they were descending very steep and slippery which was in the favour of the hunters as the brute charged. It was a very close affair—as the Duke of Wellington said at Waterloo, "it was a damned near thing." The tiger measured nine feet and two inches in length, and eighteen and a half inches round the forearm. The tiger has been forwarded to the Bombay Natural History Society.

BOMBAY V. A. BATTERY BALL.

ON Thursday evening the members of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery gave a ball under the patronage of Major Roughton and the officers of the Battery, at the Town Hall, which proved a decided success, financially and socially. The ladies mustered so strongly in honour of the corps as to find themselves in the majority. His Excellency the Governor, Lord Reay, who was one of the invited guests, with his personal staff, arrived at the Town Hall at 10 o'clock, and immediately this was announced, the third dance on the programme—a schottische—was for the time being stopped, and the band struck up "God Save the Queen." He was received by Major Roughton and the other officers of the Battery, and after the usual greetings and salutations, the dance was resumed. The decorations of the hall, which were of a most tasteful character, were attended to by Gunner Mackenzie. The floor of the hall was well prepared to dance upon. The band of the Gloster Regiment provided the music. The arrangements made by Sergeant Major Seabrooke and Corporal Stephenson, who were appointed masters of ceremonies for the occasion, were most satisfactory, and the refreshments were admirably dispensed under the supervision of Sergeant (late Gunner) Carter, Gunner Huggett and Gunner Cooten. Dancing was kept up till the small hours of the morning.

The following is the list of the ladies and gentlemen who attended the ball:—

Commanding Officer's List.—Major G W Roughton, and guests. Lady Morland, Capt and Officers, H M's Ranger, Mr and Mrs J M Sleater, Dr. Lyon, Mr Byrne, Capt. Middleton, and Mr Maguire.

Battery Guests.—H. E. the Governor and Lady Reay, and Personal Staff; Gen. and Mrs Budgen; Major and Mrs. Stopford, R A; Major Vibart, R A; Major Lugard, R A; Captain and Mrs Moberly R A; Miss Montgomery; Capt Steele, Dist Staff Officer; Lieut Col S Jackson, G I P R V; Capt and Adj Rosseter; Capt and Adjt Hodgkinson, B V R; Mr. Wm Webb Serg Inst Warburton, Mr. and Mrs George.

Subscribers.—Mr Mrs and Miss McKenzie; Capt Gwyn, I M; Mr and Mrs Seabrooke, and Miss Cope; Mr Rob Smith, and Mrs Fitzgerald; Mr and Mrs Leonard Lee; Mr and Mrs Lee, and Miss Williams; Mr James Pearson; Mr Hoyles; Miss Hoare, and Miss Boyce, Mr Tate; Mr Penny, and Mrs Penny; Mr H R Cobbold B L H; Mr F A Reddie, B L H; Capt, Mrs and Miss King, G I P R V; Mr J Wheal; Mr J Fraser; Lieut J Sanders Slater (B V A); Mr Chitty; Mr H W Barrow, Geo W Read; Mrs Hewitt, and Miss Scott; Mr. John Hewett and two Misses Mc Kenzie; Mr H G Hyde; Mr W R Foster, J L Jenkins and Miss McFarlane, Mr and Mrs C H Butler, Mr T N Coaten, Mr J Becherley, Mr and Mrs Raper, Mr Wm Carter, Mr and Mrs Tucker, Mr and Mrs A E Smith, Mr G M and Miss Lake, Mr L A Menist, Miss Hughes and Miss T J Hughes, Mr W Howard Hussey, Mr and Mrs Tosh, Mr R Snell, Mr W Knowles, Mr G Clarke, Mr W H Reed, Capt and Miss Clark, Dr and Miss Munday, Mr A Walker and Miss Boylett, Mr A L Wycherly, and Mrs and Miss Drewitt, Mr and Mrs F B Stewart, and Mrs D Stewart, Mr and Mrs J Hodges, Mr and Mrs Ross, Mr Hodgett, Capt. A Leslie, B V A, and two ladies, Mr Stephenson, Mr H Bromley, Dr E M Walton, Mr W Smith, Mr and Mrs F Williams, Mr W Mulcahy and Mrs Young, Mr and Mrs Harvey, Mr Clancy and Mrs Canovan, Mr C Higgins, Jr, Mrs and Miss Higgins, Mr and Mrs Young and Miss Fischer, Mrs Fischer, and Miss Maud Fischer, Mr H Williams, Mr Norrie Mitchell, Mr C J Kidd, Mr P Fleiderer, Mr Massotti, Mr J Leask, Mr W D Graham, Mr W W Whitmore, Mr W Griffin, Mr W S Griffen, Lieut O'Conner, B V A, Mr J F Shaw, Mr and Mrs C Grant Craig, Mr A J Rushton and Miss Brooks, Mr and Mrs Purvis and Miss Carpenter, Mr J Brooks and Miss Crawford, Mr K Macaulay, Mr J Mitchell, Mr J Hyen, Mr H Huggett, Mr and Mrs Kleinknecht, Mr A V Bethell, Mr and Mrs J F Fernandez, Capt Lund, B V R; Mr B Thelenberg Miss Poy, and Miss B Currie, Mr and Mrs Jahier and Miss and master Currie, Capt A F and Mrs Soundy, B V R, Mr H C and Miss Soundy, B V R, Mr W Alder, Mr G Neilson, Mr A G N Hind and Miss Bhucanan, Mr A F Turner, Miss Ryan and Mrs Garrett, Mr Ellis, Mr and Mrs Chart, and Miss Hawkins, Mr C O'Shea, Mr W B Green, Mr J Marshland and a lady, and Miss Marsland, Dr W Church, and two Miss Forbes, Mr and Mrs George, Sergt-inst Warburton, Mr Scoland, M Stephenides, Mr T Sharpes, Mr Bray, Mrs and Miss Teil, Mr F B Dick, Mr. F W Flower, Mr Kirkbride, Mrs Birrie, and Miss Kirkbride, Mr F McKullock and two ladies, Mr C E Nixon, Mrs W Morris and Miss A McKenzie, Mr R B Nixon, Mr S A Goss, Mrs Gibbon, and Miss Aaron, Mr Michael, Mr Gymer, Mr Wool, Mr Measor, and Mr Ralli.

ARRIVAL OF A TORPEDO BOAT.

YESTERDAY morning torpedo boat A, 28 tons, arrived in harbour from Chatham, under the Command of Capt. H. P. Percival. She was built especially for the service of the Indian Government by Messrs. Thornycroft, of Cheswick and London. Her dimensions are 138 feet long, 15 feet beam, with 6 feet 9 inches draught. The hull is made of Liemen's Martin steel. The engines, which are of the triple expansion type, are fitted with steam reversing gear. The boilers are Thornycroft's patent tubulous type and possess very fast steaming powers. She is fitted with Thornycroft's patent balance rudders, one beam being fitted on each side of the propeller, and turn in a circle, the radius of which is equal to her own length. The torpedo boat has five deck torpedo tubes, two on each turrett and one at the bow. These are fitted with Renny's powder impulse torpedo gear. There are 4 Nordenfelt quick-firing machine guns, in addition to which she possesses a powerful search light. The engines are 1,350 horse-power, and make 400 revolutions to the minute, and are capable of steaming at the rate of 27 miles an hour. Besides, she is fitted with 10 watertight bulk-heads. The steering and working of the torpedo boat is done from inside of the turrets. Her compartments are fitted out with spacious accommodation for the officers, and every compartment is ventilated by forced drafts. Communication with the engine-room is effected with speaking tubes as well as by telegraph, from both fore and aft turrets. Another important point in her accommodation is that she is fitted out with Normandie's condensers, by which sufficient water can be obtained for the boilers and for the crew. After leaving Chatham on the 7th February, she called at Sheerness, Dover, Portland, and Lisbon, experiencing very severe weather all the way. From Lisbon to Bombay she had moderate and pleasant weather. Besides this torpedo boat, which is the first that has arrived, there are four still coming out, all of which are intended for the defence of the harbour of Bombay.

By the will of the late Lord Chesterfield, Lord Carnarvon came into possession of another batch of the Chesterfield letters, which, like their famous precursors, were addressed to a young relative. Lord Carnarvon inherited the letters, so to speak, in this wise. His wife was the only daughter of the sixth Earl of Chesterfield and sister and heiress of the seventh Earl. The Clarendon Press is publishing the collection.

MR. SPENCER'S ASCENT AND DISAPPEARANCE.

YESTERDAY morning a telegram was received in Bombay from Mr. Mehta informing a relative, that Mr. Spencer had re-appeared in Calcutta, and that popular enthusiasm was very high, it having been generally believed that the daring young aeronaut had lost his life. We published yesterday a detailed report of Mr. Spencer's ascent as telegraphed by our own correspondent; the following, furnished by the *Pioneer's* Calcutta representative, endorses the statements of our own, but contains further information upon other points of interest. The correspondent wired on Tuesday evening:—

This afternoon a sensation, somewhat different in its nature from what had been expected, was provided by Mr. Percival Spencer, the parachutist. I may as well say at the outset that all Calcutta is now at the highest pitch of excitement as to the fate of the man who, when last seen, was being carried by his balloon at an altitude of several thousand feet in the direction of the Salt Lakes and the Sunderbunds—not in an ordinary car, but sitting on a small loop to which leading lines were attached. Whither he has been carried no one can conjecture: what his fate will be no one can prophecy. At his first abortive attempt at Ballygunge Mr. Spencer blamed the Gas Company for failing to fulfil their contract; and to-day he determined to use hydrogen gas, made on the spot, as being lighter and more certain in its generation. The place selected for the ascent was in front of the Race Stand, and here a number of large wooden barrels were placed in which the gas was generated by the action of sulphuric acid on zinc filings. Strong iron pipes conveyed the hydrogen through a large feeding tube to the balloon, which was tethered to the ground by means of sandbags. It was believed that by half-past five the balloon would be sufficiently inflated to raise the balloonist and his parachute; but here, as at Ballygunge, the public was doomed to disappointment. At that hour the Grand Stand and enclosure were crowded with spectators, among whom were the Viceroy, Lady Lansdowne and party, the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Bayley, the Members of Council, and many leading representatives of European and native society. The Old Stand had been placed at the disposal of *purdanashin* ladies.

THE SCENE ON THE MAIDAN.

The scene on the Maidan and the roads about baffles description. There was one solid mass of people extending as far as the eye could reach; it was a sea of dark faces and turbaned heads. So densely were the people packed, that movement, save by a simultaneous wave from side to side, was impossible. The whole space enclosed by the racecourse was covered by the crowd, and along the adjacent roads were thousands of conveyances bearing men, women and children on their roofs; while beyond the green fringe of trees were seen housetops crowded with more spectators, and even in the Fort and along Chowringhee, verandahs and roofs had their expectant occupants. Of the 900,000 people resident in Calcutta it would be impossible to say how many were actually on the look-out; but it is estimated that some 200,000 spectators were on the Maidan alone. A vast gathering though this was, it needed but little supervision, as a great open space was available for their accommodation. Mr. Lambert had made excellent police arrangements to control the traffic, and with so many roads leading through and on to the Maidan there was no danger of any block. Guarding the enclosure in which the balloon was being filled was a strong body of police, while a party of soldiers from the Royal Canadian Regiment gave the parachutist assistance in making his arrangements.

THE ASCENT.

About half-past five a small balloon was sent up to test the direction of the air-currents, and this sailed away towards Kidderpore at first and then changed direction towards the Fort. At that time sufficient gas had not been generated to justify an ascent being attempted; but Mr. Spencer announced his intention of going up in any case at six o'clock. Accordingly the parachute was brought out and attached to the balloon, which was allowed to ascend a little with soldiers holding on to the leading lines. Everyone who was near enough to see what was going on was on the tiptoe of expectation, as it really seemed that the balloon would bear the weight about to be attached to it: but apparently it would not, and suddenly it was seen to swing over a little, caught by a gust of wind. There was some confusion as the silken sphere swang about in the light breeze with the soldiers holding on to the ropes.

The parachute was now detached, and then, without a further thought of what he was attempting, Mr. Spencer seated himself on the loop of the webbing with the upper part of his body through the ring to which the leading lines are attached, and called out to the soldiers to let go. They obeyed the order, and the balloon slowly rose and drifted over the heads of the people, taking the direction of Kidderpore, as the pilot balloon had done. The parachutist took off his cap and waved it in his right hand, and the vast crowd seethed and roared with delight as the ascent began. Only those who actually saw him take his seat could know that he was without the parachute—his means of rapid descent; and even those did not for the moment realise what a perilous step Mr. Spencer had taken.

SAILING TOWARDS THE RIVER

The balloon sailed steadily towards the river, and the crowd, with one impulse, moved beneath it, following its course for a few minutes, expecting doubtless to see that drop of 2,000 feet from the clouds. As a greater height was reached, however, new currents of air were entered by the balloon, which drifted back far above the race-course and sailed away in the direction of the Salt Lakes. It was steadily rising all this time, and in ten minutes had become a speck in the rapidly darkening evening sky. Those who were watching it with powerful glasses could just distinguish the form of the aeronaut seated, as when he started, well below the mouth of the balloon: and it is stated that he was making desperate efforts to pull down the leading ropes on one side. His object in doing this would be to cause the mouth of the balloon to turn sideways so as to admit of a more rapid escape of gas, and thus facilitate a downward movement: but he only too clearly failed to do this, and in thirty minutes from the time of starting the balloon had vanished out of sight. The height to which it had then attained, was calculated to have been 5,000 or 6,000 feet. The spectators rapidly dispersed when it was seen there was no chance of further sighting the balloon, and many among them began to realise the danger in which Mr. Spencer had placed himself by rising without his parachute. It must be remembered that there are no valves which he can open to let the gas escape. Ordinarily, after his weight is removed, when he makes his leap, the balloon turns over and the gas rapidly rushes out through the open mouth. If he cannot in some way so bring his weight or strength to bear as to cause the balloon to deflect from its upright position, he must wait until the gradual escape causes it slowly to descend.

EXCITEMENT IN CALCUTTA.

We are quite in the dark now as to what may have occurred after he dissappeared from sight, and can only hope that he may in some way descend in safety. The balloon is named "The Empress of India." It is only 88 feet in circumference and 28 feet in diameter, and consists of 24 strips of especially prepared silk, 44 inches in width, over which is stretched a network of light but strong ropes, terminating in leading lines which are fastened to the loop already mentioned. In Bombay the balloon rose about 1,700 feet in 38 seconds, and the parachute descent from that height took one minute and a quarter. It is stated that the reason for the short supply of gas was that 50lb, instead of 100lb of zinc were placed in each of the 18 tubs used for generation. The mistake was discovered and rectified during the morning, but too late to secure the full inflation of the balloon. The general impression is that Mr. Spencer lost his presence of mind when he found the balloon would not bear the weight of the parachute, and that sooner than disappoint the spectators he risked the ascent, hoping to manœuvre the leading lines so as to bring the balloon to earth again. It is calculated that 5,000 cubic feet of hydrogen was generated, 8,000 being the quantity required. This might raise the aeronaut to a height of 12,000 feet, and Father Lafont considers he was at 6,000 feet when he disappeared from sight. One danger is that he may become insensible from cold in the higher strata of air.

The *Englishman* of Wednesday contained the following editorial notice:—

Mr. Spencer made his ascent from the Maidan yesterday evening, and so far as the ascent goes he must be admitted to have been entirely successful. But as yet it would be premature to speak of the descent. The crowd on the Maidan was immense, and another vast crowd swarmed on the house-tops throughout the greater part of the city. After a considerable period of waiting, the stupendous audience was rewarded with a sight of the balloon which, starting half an hour late, rose rapidly and steadily, moving at the same time in a north-easterly direction. Viewed through a field-glass, the balloon did not seem to be fully inflated. At least, it was not the perfect sphere described by Mr. Spencer, but presented a lop-sided and battered appearance. Still, it continued to ascend, and although the aeronaut was seen to twirl about a good deal, the fresh breeze that was blowing did not seem to affect the steadiness of the balloon. Soon, however, it became apparent that Mr. Spencer had over-shot the mark and allowed the balloon to go much higher than he intended. It first veered towards the Hughli, and then passed over the north end of the Maidan where it was expected that the drop would take place. But nothing of the kind occurred, and slowly the balloon vanished away east, in the direction of the Salt Lakes. It was in sight for twenty minutes, but during most of that time Mr. Spencer could be barely discerned as he hung from the ropes below the balloon. The sun was setting, and darkness was rapidly closing in when the last glimpse of the balloon was caught as a speck, apparently many miles off. It would seem that the probable explanation of the affair is more serious than was supposed. We hear that the balloon was not very successfully inflated with the gas which the balloonist had himself made, and that there was some excitement and confusion on the ground at the moment fixed for the start. At first the balloon would not rise with Mr. Spencer and the parachute, and in the hurried attempt to arrange matters it is believed that the parachute was detached by some mistake. Not observing this, Mr. Spencer jumped to the place at the last moment, and the balloon rose without the parachute. The position of the aeronaut is perilous in the extreme, for, we believe, he has no means of lowering the balloon. His fate is a matter of the greatest uncertainty, and we can only hope that a tragic result of the enterprise will yet be averted.

When news was received in India of the death of Mr. Simmons we gave in our columns a sketch of his career and narrated the circumstances attending his ascent. It will be remembered that Mr. Simmons, who then styled himself Mr. Lynn, was accompanied by Mr. Grattan Geary, and that the two gentlemen had a narrow escape from drowning in the harbour. A somewhat similar adventure befell Mr. Fitzherbert-Kight on the 12th of December 1853. This gentleman made a balloon ascent from opposite the Grant Road Theatre at a few minutes after four o'clock. Having ascended some two or three thousand feet the balloon was carried along in a south-easterly course, and being then met by a counter current of air moved towards the sea, gradually ascending until it had attained an altitude of from eight to ten thousand feet. At five o'clock it was seen rapidly descending in the direction of Malabar Hill. It then fell into the sea about two miles from Breach Candy. After drifting about for some time Mr. Kight was picked up by a passing steamer, and landed in Bombay six days afterwards. Mr. Kight subsequently wrote a letter narrating his experiences —:

"I left the earth," wrote Mr. Kight, "with the steady breeze from the westward, which induced me to suppose that I should reach the mainland dark. The balloon rose gradually and almost perpendicularly to a considerable altitude, and I was carried half across the island midway between the Fort and Mazagon, when I met with a north-easterly current, which wafted me over Malabar Point, when the balloon was for a short time stationary. A small expenditure of ballast caused a further ascent, when I met with a south-easterly current and was carried in a north-westerly direction seaward, but having seen a vessel under steam proceeding down the Colaba side and also two pattimars in the distance I was under no apprehension of danger. I stood my course until one of the pattimars was near, on when I made a rapid descent and found her not 50 yards distant. I immediately hailed her, when instead of coming to my relief the men put her before the wind and stood away. At this time the sun had sunk beneath the horizon, and daylight was fast disappearing. The car had filled with water, and was rapidly sinking; the air cushions which I had secured in the car had broken adrift; and I was compelled to seek a place of safety on the hoop. The cloth of the canopy soon became saturated and torn, and was speedily under water. There was nothing left for me, but to cling to the netting of the balloon, but this was insecure on account of its rolling round, and the gas was rapidly escaping, so that I was half my time under water, where I remained until rescued by Captain Fox, of the Lowjee Family. . . . . . He saw at dusk the balloon descending, and immediately took the bearings with his compass, and used all the means in his power to increase her speed, and at 8 o'clock he picked me up in his boat about ten miles north-west of Malabar Point."

DRESSES AT THE DRAWING ROOM.

THERE was a splendid attendance at the Drawing-Room held by the Queen at Buckingham Palace on the 26th ult. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and the other members of the Royal Family, entered the Throne-Room shortly after three o'clock. The Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and Prince Christian Victor were present.

THE "OLD AGE AND INFIRMITY" DISPENSATION.

The new high bodices were chiefly conspicuous by their absence. There is a natural hesitation (says the *Daily News*) about asking permission to wear a high dress, when the only pleas recognized by the Queen's mandate are old age, infirmity, and illness. One of the best examples of the high bodice was worn in conjunction with a handsome Court train of grey brocade in a large feather design, bordered with blue fox and lined with grey satin. This was worn over a dress and bodice of mirror-grey velvet, the latter being made with a high Medicis collar of point lace, and a stomacher of grey pearls hung with chains of diamonds. A beautiful passementerie in crystal, steel and grey pearls trimmed the bodice and the dress.

BLACK SILK AND VELVET.

The Duchess of Buccleuch's dress was of alternate very wide stripes of black silk and satin, with scarves of crape caught with jet and feathers. The train was of dull black *frisé* velvet, untrimmed and lined with black silk. The Countess of Erroll had a bodice and train of black double poplin, trimmed with crape and bows of ribbon, in which sparkling jet ornaments were placed, the skirt being entirely covered with fine embroidery in dull jet, outlined with bright and bordered with larger rosary beads. The Duchess of Roxburghe was gowned all in black, her dress being of *faille*, almost covered with jet, and her bodice and train velvet. The Marchioness of Dufferin's dress was of black velvet, with prettily arranged drapery of lovely lace. Her train was of white silk brocaded with black, and she carried a large bouquet of lovely white orchids, arranged with shaded green foliage, and tied with broad white corded ribbon. Lady Rosebery's dress was a cleverly contrived combination of silver grey and white. She carried a large posy of lilies of the valley and white roses.

VISIONS IN WHITE.

Countess Marie Hatzfeldt wore a lovely presentation dress. The skirt was of white *mousseline de soie*, the edge bordered with two rows of white satin, and prettily embroidered with floss silk. This was caught up at one side with a very large spray of thistle-down, looking perfectly natural. The train was of thistle-down brocade, that being the design brocaded, or rather embossed, upon the snowy surface of the silk. A sash was worn with this dress, pleated round the waist and tied with long ends at one side. The back of the skirt was of tulle, with stripes of inserted white satin graduating prettily to a point. The bodice was trimmed with *mousseline de soie* and with the light ethereal thistle-down. Lady Halsbury wore a train and bodice of black and white striped velvet over a skirt of white satin-veiled with black Chantilly lace. Being in mourning she had permission to wear a black veil and and plumes. Lady Roxburghe wore the now fashionable colour, pale blue. Lady Robert Cecil wore her wedding-dress, with a train of white satin bordered with *mousseline de chiffon*, caught with satin bows and with trail of lilies laid along it. Lady Edward Cavendish's skirt was of grey silk, brocaded with silver, and her bodice and train of dark-grey velvet, the latter lined with corded silk of the same neutral shade. Lady (Morell) Mackenzie's train and bodice were black velvet, and the dress pink silk, the front being embossed with silver; and she carried a posy of green orchids mingled with varied foliage and tied with broad pink ribbon.

A MARVEL OF EMBROIDERY.

A dress which was invested with a character all its own by reason of the unique embroidery and matchless lace was worn by the Hon. Mrs. Gerald Talbot. The train was of silver-grey velvet, and upon it at intervals were natural-sized leaves of the palm-tree raised from the soft surface of the velvet in massive silver embroidery. It was bordered all round with silver-fox fur and lined with cram-coloured velvet. The skirt was of cream satin veiled and draped with a scarf of the most exquisite possible old Venetian point-lace. Each flower, in the floral design, had petals done in different stitches, which fluttered apart from the texture as the wearer moved. The bodice of silver-grey velvet was trimmed with silver embroidery and lace.

A NOVELTY IN TRAINS.

Lady Augusta Fane's was a novelty in trains in that being of grass-green royal silk, it was veiled with white tulle upon which branches of white lilac were strewn, tied with green ribbon the same tender shade as the lilac foliage. Bodice and skirt were of white brocade, and the train depended from the left shoulder. The Hon. Mrs. Gathorne Hardy wore a dress of very rich deep-red corded silk. The scheme of rich dark colour was entirely unbroken in this costume. A dress of apricot-coloured brocade harmonized admirably with a train of brown velvet bordered with sable. The bodice of brocade was prettily trimmed with velvet and fur, and admirably suited the wearer, Mrs. Seaborne May.

"A MOST RARE FASHION, I' FAITH."

Mdme. Catalani's flowers were the feature of her costume. She wore a skirt of black satin with over-drapery of guipure lace, caught up at intervals with large sprays of violets of the dark shade shown in our English flower and the paler hue seen in the double Neapolitan variety. The berthe of the low bodice was entirely made of violets arranged with their own foliage. Sleevelets were also entirely covered with these flowers, which, though singly modest, are in masses capable of most effective display. Bodice and train were of black velvet, the latter lined with satin. Upon it were placed long thick trails of violets, and it is only necessary to add that the perfumed blooms were real to convey the charm of so floral an adornment. One of the latest equipages to reach the palace and one of the most observed was that of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, M. P., who, in Court costume, accompanied his wife to the Drawing-Room. Mrs. Chamberlain was attired in a dress consisting of pale-blue velvet, with a long flowing drape of white tulle edged with Valenciennes lace.

AN ELECTRIC METER.

AN unquestionable obstacle to the general adoption of the electric light is undoubtedly the want of an absolutely correct meter. The Paris Municipal Council are trying to get over the difficulty by offering a prize of £400 for an invention that will serve the purpose, and five other prizes of £80 each for the next best. It is claimed by the House-to-House-Company, which is preparing to supply the neighbourhood of Kensington, that the system they have chosen affords an absolute guarantee to the consumer that he will not be overcharged, but it is well known that in certain circumstances it may fail to record. As profits must be cut down to the lowest margin in order to compete in price with gas, it can hardly be said that this arrangement is as satisfactory as might be expecetd.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

ART NOTES.

ONE IN SEVEN OR EIGHT.

THE Hanging Committee's method of dealing with works sent in for exhibition is tolerably well known; the subject has, indeed, been dealt with by one of the Academicians, Mr. Wells, R.A., whose picture of carpenters passing in front of the tribunal now hangs in the council-room of Burlington House. Rejected pictures are crossed, those doubtful marked with a D, and those at once accepted (as a rule, a very small proportionate number) sometimes received with a round of applause by the gentlemen who, according to the great rejected, are so anxious to make the exhibition an indifferent one. The pictures hung probably bear the proportion of about one in seven or eight to those sent in.

MR. BRETT'S SEASCAPES.

It will be a matter of general regret that Mr. John Brett, A.R.A., will only send one of his brilliant seascapes to this year's Academy. The subject of it is the Lizard promontory from Asparagus Island, showing the principal vein of the Cornish serpentine and some porphyry rocks, with a rippling summer sea.

"HUSH! LET HIM SLEEP."

The ever-popular Mr. Faed, R.A., will also, in all probability, be only able to finish one picture, to be called "Hush! Let Him Sleep." It represents one of those touching interiors of the sick poor, of which Mr Faed is so complete a master. A man worn out with fever lies in bed, his face hidden by the shadow of a curtain; beside him sits his wife, with eyes weary and worn through a long night's anxious watch. The doctor has called, and the old mother has opened the door silently. She has told him the state of his patient, and he lifts the warning finger with "Hush! let him sleep." The motto for this beautiful and pathetic design is taken from the "Ancient Mariner," "For sleep, it is a blessed thing."

SIR JOHN GILBERT.

Sir John Gilbert, R.A., will send one picture to the Academy; and as President of the Royal Society will send there for exhibition a large landscape, five feet high. The Academy picture, "Ego et Rex Meus," represents the King, his arm resting upon Cardinal Wolsey's shoulder, bending down to him, smiling and thanking him. The motto is from "Henry VIII."

My life itself, and the best part of it,
Thanks you for this great care.

COLONEL NORTH.

Mr. Ouless, R.A., is not yet able to decide which of his portraits he will send to the Academy. Two, at any rate, will go—one of Sir William Bowman, Bart., F.R.S., and one of the inevitable Colonel North.

THE YOUNGER MEN.

Among the younger men Mr. W. Llewellyn will send two rather large pictures: one, an evening effect of the harbour at Polperro; and the other, Cornish fishermen discussing the news. Mr. Alfred Hartley an evening landscape with sheep, a portrait of Mr. Morley Robberts, and another of Mr. Propert, the doctor etcher. Mr. Charles Sainton, the son of the distinguished violinist, sends a picture of "Folly," a girl in a white satin folly dress in a lighted ball-room, distressed at seeing her favourite cavalier dancing with another. Mr. J. S. Sargent's most interesting contribution will probably be found to be a large portrait of Miss Terry as Lady Macbeth, a blaze of blue-green robes and beetle-wings, with the red hair hanging down in long plaits. Mr. J. J. Shannon, whose remarkable picture of a master of hounds will be remembered at the Grosvenor, will have three or four portraits of distinguished and beautiful women. Mr. G. P. Jacomb Hood has been unable to finish a large imaginative work for this year, and will send a portrait of the Mayor of Croydon in robes, full length, and another of two children. Mr. Jacomb Hood, by the way, and Mr. Ford are both engaged in illustrating a rearrangement of some of the most familiar of the German fairy tales by Mr. Andrew Lang.

THE FRENCH SCHOOL.

It would seem as if the artists of the French school which came just before David's revival are creeping into fashion. Fragonard, who was a pupil of Chardin and Boucher, made some designs to illustrate an edition of La Fontaine's Contes." The volume which contained them was bought by a Paris bookseller in 1840 for 800 fr.; these fifty-seven drawings were sold in 1844 for 1,200fr.; a little later Baron Portalis paid 17,500 fr. for them, and recently they were purchased by a French bookseller for 50,000 francs.

THE WANDERINGS OF A GLOBE-TROTTER.

MR. LEWIS WINGFIELD, the author of "Tales of Old Japan," has just published another volume of travels in the Far East. He saw many lands and made acquaintance with strange persons, keeping his eyes well open to the outside appearances of men and things. To illustrate the one theory which he has ventured, that Mongolians have less sensitive nerves than Europeans, he describes a judicial process which he witnessed in a Chinese court. The object of the judges was to extract from the prisoner a confession of guilt.

Hour after hour passed; the man showed no sign of suffering except quivering muscles, strained beyond control, and a movement of the tongue about his dry lips. His voice never faltered or grew weak. He answered steadily and loudly, casting a furtive hunted look out of the corners of his eyes at the gibing bystanders, making no complaint. And yet, that man was enduring torment under which you and I would have completely succumbed long since. Stripped, on the bare stones he kneeled, his back turned to the light; his arms, stretched straight, were lashed with cords to a beam of convenient height. At the back of the knees, between thighs and calves, was a stout polo poised, with agonizing effect on the sinews. Both ends of the pole were off the ground and at each end was a warder ready to joggle it with his foot if the culprit was tardy or recalcitrant. If he proved mulish the ends were to be pressed simultaneously, with the result of breaking the legs. Diabolically ingenious, if bland and childlike Chinee!

HOSPITAL PRACTICE.

Hospital practice is short, sharp, and decisive:—

A tooth was out, an abscess was lanced, in a trice. Graver cases were diagnosed and sent to bed in an adjoining ward. Chop-chop—quick, quick! A basin—sponges—bandages! It was all so swiftly done that the bewildered patients were speechless. No chloroform was used. It seemed unnecessary, and again I was forced to remark, as I had done already at Canton, how comparatively unsensitive to pain is the Celestial.

CHARITY AT A DISCOUNT.

In a remote corner of Shanghai Mr. Wingfield's attention was attracted by a queer timber cage, six feet high, "from the apex of which emerged a shiny ball, not unlike the head of a man":—

This was worth investigating; for passing children, as well as adults, paused for an instant to look, and then, unconcerned, moved on. The head of a man it was, with a high light cast by the sun on its polished surface, passed through a pillory hole, its eyes closed, its cheeks fallen in, its chin resting on a board, its toes just touching the ground. The man was evidently alive, though near his end; for now and again he faintly sighed. Fastened on the machine were two cross-strips of mandarin paper, whereon it was intimated that he or she who was misguided enough to give a scrap of chow-chow, solid or liquid, to the sentenced one, would be served in like gruesome fashion.

REVENGE.

The Oriental idea of revenge is well illustrated in the following story:—

Slowly riding along one day to take in details, my host and I came upon a scene which could occur in no other land. Two men were quarrelling, with bloodshot eyes, face close to face; protruded lips were hissing forth scathing words. One, goaded to uncontrollable madness, leaped on a parapet, and deliberately flinging himself over into a dry watercourse, was picked up crushed and lifeless. Thus was he revenged for ever on his adversary; for, since he had died because of him, his ghost would haunt the living in this world, and pursue him dead into the next.

THE JAPANESE LADIES.

Mr. Wingfield's opinion of the Japanese ladies (which might have made him disliked in Japanese society if he had expressed it before he left for England) leads him to a theory of Japanese art which we give for what it is worth.

I am compelled modestly and decorously to remark that the upper portion of the female form in the Land of the Rising Sun is too long for the lower appendages. May I be permitted to murmur that the legs are too short for the body? The genius who invented the delightful kimono was craftily aware of this, as of the tendency of ladies to *willow*. He—it must have been a he—accordingly arranged a flowing drapery, with flowing sleeves, and deliberately placed the sash under the armpits, thereby defying uncultured male scrutiny as to correctly disposed proportions.

JAPANESE PUNISHMENTS.

The Japanese convict is not punished by stripes, but by appeals to his moral sense:—

The Japanese convict is more sensitive than his English brother. For a small peccadillo he is held up to the obloquy of his fellows by having his name posted on a board in the exercising ground—a form of disgrace which would not much affect, I fear, a British convict. For a serious offence he is incarcerated in the black-hole—a beautifully finished hut of sweet-smelling wood without windows—but there is a handle within, communicating with a bell, which he is allowed to ring "when he thinks he can't bear it any more." This being so, we may suppose that malingering is not so common a vice among Japanese prisoners as it is elsewhere.

THE attainment of so great an age by so hard a worker and so brave a fighter as Dr. Dollinger, remarks a home paper, reminds one of the wonderful vitality exhibited by so many remarkable men in this busy century. Prince von Bismarck, the coryphaeus of modern diplomatists, will soon be seventy-four. Count von Moltke is in his eighty-ninth year; Mr Gladstone is in his eightieth year; Leopold von Ranke, the prince of modern historians, had passed his ninetieth year before "he had done his work and ta'en his wages;" Professor Franz Delitzsch, the great Hebraist, is in his seventy-seventh year, still writing and still learning; Lord Tennyson is not far from eighty: and Browning is only three years younger. Leo XIII. is seventy-eight years of age; Cardinal Manning is eighty-one; Cardinal Newman celebrated only a few days ago his eighty-eighth birthday.

STALKING THE DANUBE STAG.

THE appended extract from the *Vienna Yagd Zeitung* is from the pen of the late Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria:—

It is a cool, dark night towards the end of the departing summer, and a small boat carries us swiftly across an arm of the Danube to one of the numerous wooded islands. Damp mists hang over the water, and make us shiver. The tall grasses on the banks of the river are covered with heavy dew—which, at this time of the year, overspreads vegetation—in copious abundance. By slow degrees, in the faraway east, the first signs of the break of day become perceptible; faints streaks of light, gradually extending, illumine one-half of the firmament, whereas the other half-remains shrouded in dark, leaden hues. The hoot of the owl, the whistle of the curlew, the hoarse croak of the night-fishing heron, the whirr of many pinions, belonging to endless flights of wild ducks, returning from their feeding grounds in the fields and small brooks of the neighbourdhood, interrupt the majestic rest of a beautiful September dawn. Over sand drives and through hosier-beds, following one of the many little creeks, we are making our way towards a place where the large forest trees loom like a dark wall in the distance. Suddenly we hear a roar, a deep imposing and far-reaching voice; like an organ peal, sounds the bridal song of the many-tined stag; a worthy rival answers his challenge, and soon, here and there, similar sounds are heard. By this time we have reached the bank of a small inlet, and stand on the outskirts of the lofty woods. Paddling sounds in the water are heard, they are made by otters fishing, and presently a flight of ducks settles down upon a pool not many yards from where we stand; only in shadowy outlines can we distinguish their forms against the light pebbly bank. Ghost-like steps the heron not far from us, partaking of an early breakfast, whilst whistling waterfowls enliven the air. The nearer the sunrise the more completely the mists of the Danube saturate our already wet clothes. It is getting a little lighter in the east, but not light enough to put the rifle sights together, so we had better move on to be nearer the spot where we may expect to find the deer before it becomes broad daylight. Short intervals excepted, the stags continue to call. Walking stealthily on a high bank, crawling carefully through the clumps of alder and aspen, intermixed with soaking wet large-leaved plants, nettles, and rough grasses.

WE ADVANCE BUT SLOWLY.

On a sudden, and with much noise, the wary ducks rise; they have seen us, and so have the cautious herons; they all are on the wing, and their warning notes are heard overhead. We halt; the sudden uproar amongst the alarmed wildfowl has disturbed the deer, and the stags cease to challenge, but not for long. Presently a distant roar is heard, more follow, and, to our satisfaction, we notice the deep bass voice of a mighty beast rend the still morning air not far from the spot where we are watching. With great care avoiding to step on the dry twigs, which seriously interfere with our movements, we get through the alders. The stag's voice sounds near enough. Stooping down, we move round a clump of almost impenetrable underwood, and find ourselves presently kneeling on the brink of the steep bank of a creek. We can hear deer wading through the shallow-water, but they are hinds, when with startling suddenness the big stag drives away a less resolute intruder, and we can distinctly hear the crunching noise made by his hoofs on the gravel. Looking across a small sheet of placid water and towards a white sandbank, bordered by an osier bed, we discover hinds; they are feeding on the sparse brush wood, and their leader moves in the direction of a sheltering thicket. But where is the stag? Presently we dimly see

A SHAPELESS MASS,

and mighty antlers swaying backwards and forwards close at hand—here he is. He rolls himself in the cool wet clay of the river bank and gathers fresh strength for a possible fray; he then rises and leisurely follows the hinds. Unfortunately it is still too dark to risk a shot; anxiously the eye watches the progress of the on-coming day, whilst further and further off wander the deer amongst the willows, and the already feebler call of the stag is only heard at longer intervals; when unexpectedly, on our left, a loud challenge is heard, and another pair of tall antlers appears above the underwood. It is the rival who revengefully follows his enemy. The big stag viciously turns, and with proudly raised head bellows out his challenge and makes for the intruder. No time to lose, carefully we rise rifle, as we can see the head. In the meantime our stag has come to a full stop. Very grand he looks with his head in the air, the mighty antlers thrown backwards; but for the last time his battle cry is heard. The sharp crack of the rifle breaks upon the stillness of the morning, and his tremendous rush tells us that he is hit hard. When the terrified hinds hear the shot, they are off in an instant, and dissappear behind the sheltering willows. The rival stag plunges madly into the foaming water, scrambles up the opposite bank, and thunders away through alder and aspen coppice towards the denser woods of the island. A bluish smoke floats over the water, but soon intermingles with the slight morning mists. Gloriously the sun rises in the east, behind the craggy heights of the lesser Carpataians, and floods the whole country side with a golden night. Far away across the Danube and over the basis in which Vienna lies, we can discern the long ridge of the Wienerwald, overtopped by the shining summit of the Schneeberg.

THE MOST DIFFICULT TASK.

A glance at the footprints of the stag and we find blood in the track; the bullet has done its work well. We now hurry back to the spot where the keeper awaits us with the deerhound, for the most laborious part of our stalk—the following up and finding the wounded hart—has yet to be accomplished. An hour has passed away; the sun's powerful rays make themselves felt; they have brought out the gnats. These wretched bloodsuckers punish our hands and faces with ever-increasing energy. We have returned to the spot where blood had first been found, and we put the hound on the trail. The keeper holds him by a long leash, and the stout hound trembles with excitement, whilst he sniffs the dark red blood-stains, already fast drying up on the broad-leaved weeds. The small alder coppice is quickly passed, and amongst the higher trees, where the undergrowth is less dense, our advance becomes comparatively easy. The tracks guide us to one of the small lagoons of stagnant water, covered with reeds and small white flowers. We made up to our knees through the water, and then mount the opposite bank.

A LONELY AND PICTURESQUE SPOT.

Blue dragon-flies flit over the water, and the branches of overhanging trees, hidden under a wealth of foliage, nearly touch it. At this time of the year the sward is still covered with bright green grass here and there running to seed; generations of rank herbage are decaying in mighty layers, damp vapours rise from the ground, and this accumulation of rotting vegetable matter renders the air close and fills it with unhealthy exhalations. The shallow water-courses have become swampy and unwholesome under the influence of the heats of summer. The blood-tracks lead in the direction of a thicket of tangled alders and brambles, intermingled with tall grasses, reeds, and stinging nettles. Creepers cover the tree stems, and encircle our bodies, impeding our passage. More and more eagerly forward presses the hound, we can hardly keep up with him and hold him; with our hunting knives we have ever and anon to cut our way through the brushwood. A slim roebuck rises from his lair and bounds off; large flights of wood-pigeons rise noisily from the tree tops. Our hound raises his head and takes the wind. Looking forward we sight the reddish-brown body of our stag. There is still life in him, when he becomes aware of our presence he rises and rushes away, uprooting small trees in his wild flight, and smashing the branches of others in all directions, he vanishes. We now slip the hound, and a few moments of breathless suspense ensue before we here him give tongue. Let us hurry on as fast as circumstances will allow. With all our might we push our way through the brambles and reach a small clearing. In a pool, half hidden under bulrushes, sick, hardly able to support himself on his legs, but lately so sinevy and powerful, the antlers wreathed with torn off creepers, the stag languidly wards off the attacks of the impatient hound. A crack of a rifle rings out, and the noble hart stumbles and falls to rise no more.

The Danube stag is a fine beast, weighing some five hundredweight; the long and well-shaped body, its mighty neck with the flowing mane, its short massive head and the reached nose, the curly hair between the roots of the antlers on his forehead, his tall dark horns, with shovel-shaped crown ends and ivory-white tips, stamp him as what he really is, the ornament and the pride of our forests, and not to be found in less favoured localities, or in deer-parks.

DINING ON A LIGHTNING TRAIN.

A DAY or two ago an interesting and important experiment was tried on the London and North-Western Railway, between London and Manchester. The company have recently built some magnificent dining saloons, for the purpose of accommodating passengers between London, Manchester, Liverpool, and Carlisle. The saloons, which are 34 ft. in length, and connected by a gangway, are most sumptuous in their decoration, while two cooks and four waiters travel by the train. The special train, crowded with directors, left Euston at half-past ten o'clock, in charge of Mr. Webb, chief mechanical engineer. Luncheon was served in passing Rugby, and the train ran to Crewe, which it reached at ten minutes to two. After a stoppage of four minutes the journey was continued to Manchester, which was reached ten minutes before time, or in a few minutes over four hours. After less than two hours' stay the return journey to London was commenced, and as the train was travelling at about a mile a minute between Crewe and Rugby dinner was served. The directors pronounced the arrangements admirable, as in face of the high speed there was not the slightest oscillation or the smallest inconvenience. The experiment was regarded as completely successful, and an order for further saloons of the same class will be placed in the company's workshops at once.

AT Macclesfield, the other day, Mrs. Isabella O'Grady, actress, wife of Frank O'Grady, died of a punctured wound received in the chest. She was playing in "Eviction" on Monday night, and commenced some knitting while waiting her turn to go on the stage. An actor passed her as she sat in the wings, and in order to allow him to do so, Mrs. O'Grady stooped forward, when the knitting needle entered her chest. She finished her part, and medical aid was then called, but the case was hopeles from the first.

CAVALRY SWORDS AND PISTOLS.

THE reports of Lord Wolseley and Major-Generas Alderson on the alleged failures of cavalry swordl and pistols at Suakin will, it is said, state that the damaged swords have been received and carefully examined. They are of the pattern known as the "1885 pattern," which was recommended by a special committee, of which Major-General Sir D. Drury-Lowe was president. They are of Solingen manufacture, and had passed all the tests prescribed by the committee.

SWORDS.

Major-General Alderson reports that it is almost impossible to say exactly what was the cause of the swords breaking. It cannot now be ascertained by an inspection of the fractures whether any minute flaws existed in the blades. It is however, quite certain that before issue they had been subjected to, and had passed satisfactorily, every test that had been prescribed. It may be that in the endeavour to produce swords that should be sufficiently rigid to withstand the severe tests insisted upon the temper has erred slightly on the side of hardness.

Lord Wolseley thinks the pattern somewhat at fault, for in order to obtain a light sword the metal has been pared away too much, leave the fuller too thin. By an addition of not more than 2½oz. to the weight of the sword he believed they would obtain a better and more reliable pattern. As regards these Suakin swords in particular, Lord Woseley thinks there has much sensational writing. The fact is, he says, that in all engagements where men meet hand to hand there always have been, and always will be, some broken swords and bayonets. He believes moreover, that many of the swords of the present pattern now in use have been overstrained by the tests to which they were subjected in accordance with the rules laid down by Sir D. Drury-Lowe's Committee.

PISTOLS.

With regard to the pistols, in the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry held at Suakin in December last, two revolvers only were mentioned. One of these failed to act after having been discharged six times successfully, and Sir F. Grenfell, in forwarding the proceedings of the court, observes "that this pistol calls for no remarks as it was evidently not properly loaded." The second pistol was not used in the engagement. The non-commissioned officer in whose possession it was appears to have reported that the last ammunition issued to him "would not fit the chamber." Sir F. Grenfell says that this pistol appeared to have been damaged before the action, and Major-General Alderson confirms this view. Lord Wolseley says that in the Soudan all revolvers require frequent cleaning; if they are not so cleaned they soon cease to work well.

ARMS IN IRELAND.

On the 1st of January last the General commanding the forces in Ireland forwarded the proceedings of a board of officers assembled at Dublin on the 20th of December, 1888, to report upon the swords in charge of the 5th Dragoon Guards. The board had inspected certain swords in the possession of the regiment named which had broken or bent, and they expressed the opinion that "all the swords in charge of the 5th Dragoon Guards are undoubtedly inferior in quality and quite unfit for military service." The Major-General commanding the Dublin district agreed with the board, and the Inspector-General of Cavalry in Ireland also concurred. Major-General Alderson reports that he thereupon directed the Chief Inspector of Small Arms to proceed to Ireland and carry out a careful inspection of the swords in possession of the 5th Dragoon Guards, and also of the 2nd Dragoons, 12th Lancers, 14th Hussars, and 19th Hussars. The whole of the swords are of "pattern 1885," and have been made in the Royal Small Arms Factory by Messrs. Mole and Son, and by Messrs. Kirschbaum and Co., at Solingen. The general results of the inspection were certainly not satisfactory, the conclusions arrived at by the Chief Inspector of Small Arms being—(1) That the present pattern of cavalry sword is too thin in the "fuller," and in a large number of cases too hard, the latter fault arising from the endeavour to produce swords capable of withstanding the very stringent tests as to rigidity and elasticity which have been insisted upon; and (2) that the practice of issuing service swords to recruits and for riding schools, except to really well-trained men, is a bad one, and that a sufficient number of practice swords, say 100 or more, should be held on charge at every cavalry station.

EXPERIMENTAL BLADES.

Major-General Alderson fully concurs in these conclusions, and states that while it has been decided to modify the test of the 1885 pattern sword, 200 experimental blades are being made of slightly increased weight and section, which are to be subjected to experiment with a view to working out a more satisfactory pattern of weapon and of fixing such tests as will, while not overstraining the sword, insure its being of good quality and manufacture. In the meantime, by a careful inspection of the swords in the hands of the troops, he is weeding out every one of which there appears to be the slightest doubt, leaving none but really reliable weapons in charge of the regiments.

Lord Wolseley reports that what he has written abou the swords of the 20th Hussars at Suakin applies equally in this case. He adds, "I hope our new pattern will be a better and a stronger sword and only about 2 oz. or 2½ oz. heavier. The new tests to be applied will not unnecessarily strain the metal, but will, I think, secure a really reliable weapon for the cavalry."

CAPTURED BY ARABS.

DR HANS MEYER, the explorer of the Kilima-Njaro, gives at account of the attack upon him and his companion, Dr. Baumann, by the Arab Bushiri at Chogne, near Pangani, during the initial stages of the disturbances on the East African coast. The journey was a most disastrons one, and terminated in a very dramatic manner:—

It seems that the doctor's intention was to explor Usambara, but on arriving at Masindo, he was informed by the Chief Sembodja, that the Sultan of Zanzibar had ordered that no people should be allowed to proceed further, and should be compelled to return. They accordingly did so. At Chogne they learnt that the long-expected boat was waiting for them. Here, says the *Daily News* correspondent at Berlin, close to the boat, the catastrophe took place, which is described by Dr. Meyer thus:—"I sat before the hut on a bench, and was looking across at the boat. All at once I was seized from behind and thrown to the ground. At the same moment about a dozen fellows fell upon me, throttled me, knelt upon my chest, and held my arms and legs. In less than a minute everything that I had on was torn off.

STRETCHED SENSELESS ON THE GROUND.

When I tried to raise myself I received a crushing blow from a gigantic cudgel, which stretched me senseless upon the ground. When I regained my senses they were just about to fasten round my neck a heavy iron ring attached by a chain to Dr. Baumann, who had suffered the same usage. We were both kicked and beaten with the but ends of rifles, and pushed into a dark place; whilst our people were robbed of everything, and then sent off. Three days we had to spend in this damp hole. An old negress brought us some food. We learned from her that we were in the hands of the Arab Bushiri, who had stirred up the whole rebellion, and who was the leader of it. On the morning of the fourth day a band of armed men entered our prison, led by Bushiri himself. He is a man about 45 years of age. He said he had us captured because he would not allow any more Europeans in East Africa, but he had brought with him an Indian friend, a merchant from Pangani, with whom I should be allowed to negotiate a ransom. If an understanding could not be arrived at he would cut my throat within an hour. Of course, I signed a cheque for a considerable sum on Zanzibar, whereupon the Indian returned to Pangani.

BUSHIRI'S IRON HAND.

"In the meanwhile Bushiri took off our chains and welcomed us with Arab politeness as his guests. We spent the whole day conversing with him. He showed a most surprising knowledge of all occurrences, especially of those in the Soudan. About the cause of the disturbances he expressed himself as follows:—'Whilst formerly we Arabs could pursue our trade in Equatorial Africa undisturbed, the Europeans are now rushing in from the west, east, and south, in order to take possession of these countries. In consequence of this our commercial interests are seriously endangered, and we resist such injuries. We can expect no assistance from the Sultan of Zanzibar, as he has betrayed the country to the Wadashi (Germans). The Indian merchants with whom we have business connections fear from this a state of continued uncertainty, and refuse us further credit; but without money advances we cannot equip any more caravans. No one helps us—therefore, we must help ourselves; and as I have been at enmity with the Sultan of Zanzibar for eighteen years, they have chosen me as a leader, and I will show that I have an iron hand.'

ESCAPED UNDER A RAIN OF BULLETS.

"Towards evening the Indian brought the money, whereupon Bushiri accompanied us himself in his boat to Pangani. There the rebellion was at its height. Negroes and Arabs were parading the town in troops and making a mad noise, and we, who were locked up in Bushiri's stone house, had to hear the negroes without clamouring for the lives of the——Germans. After a few hours we were brought by secret paths to the Indian's house, and in the early morning, after escaping several dangers, we reached a boat which brought us under a rain of bullets from the negroes, to a steamer belonging to the Sultan, which was lying close by. Two days later we were in Zanzibar, and it was only on our arrival here that we learned the details of the rebellion." In spite of these bitter experiences, the traveller hopes to revisit East Africa in order to devote himself anew to the exploration of the Kilima Njarò and the Kenia.

A FRENCH schoolmistress—Mdlle. Mulot—living at Angers has invented a method by which the blind can easily correspond with those who see. The invention is, therefore, a marked improvement on the Brailla system of raised letters, by which persons afflicted with loss of sight correspond with each other only. Mdlle. Mulot's apparatus is really a little printing-press in a portfolio about the size of a sheet of note-paper. The blind person spreads it out and impresses the letters required on white paper, under which there is a coloured pad which gives them a blue appearance; and they are thus not only brought out in relief for the touch of those deprived of sight, but are also visible to the eyes of those who see. One of Mdlle. Mulot's blind pupils has been able, it is stated, by means of this system, to take part in a competitive examination for the diploma of elementary teacher, and to "distance" some of the candidates who were in possession of their visual faculties.

AMERICAN PICTURES OF LONDON LIONS.

FROM the correspondence of Mr. John Lothrop Motley we take the following further specimens of his pictures of English people and English life:—

THE FUNERAL GLOOM OF LONDON DINNER PARTIES.

Motley preferred English society to any other, but he does not hesitate sometimes to admit when he was bored. It must have been a very boring evening which led him to write the following letter to his wife:—

About 8 p.m. I drive daily in a hansom along Piccadilly, in a white choker, and the colossal and comical statue of the Duke of Wellington always seems to tower above Belgravia, as the presiding genius of dinner parties, marshalling his baton the way that so many thousands are to go to table. Then you go into a grave looking mansion of nankeen coloured brick, are received by a squad of respectable flunkeys, confide your name in a modest whisper to one of them, so that he may roar it up the stair case to his colleagues on the landing. Then you go into a large salon with a score or so of gentlemen and ladies. Then, after the usual remarks concerning the heat of the weather and the odoriferousness of the Thames, the solemn procession goes down to the *salle a manager*. "Slowly and sadly we sat us down," and precisely the same dishes in exactly the same order are placed under our noses, exactly at the same moment. Then, after the normal lapse of an hour and a half, the usual struggle of crinolines takes place, and the ladies soar to the supernal regions. The male survivors pretend to be relieved, and to draw nearer and affect to talk politics, although nothing is ever said, and pretend to drink wine, although not a pint is consumed. Then, after the normal twenty minutes are past, the solemn question, "A little more wine?" is propounded, and the procession with funeral gravity moves upstairs—as if they had all met to pay the last homage to a deceased friend, and were glad to have accomplished the rite in a becoming manner. After coffee the party is sometimes strengthened by a fresh infusion of new company from without, and the languid circulation is thus improved, and then you eclipse yourself when you like, or remain till twelve o'clock, draining the cup to the dregs.

MACAULAY'S MAGNIFICENT COMMONPLACE.

But the most elaborate, and perhaps the most interesting of all Motley's portraits is that of Macaulay:—

Of course you would like a photograph of Macaulay, as faithfully as I can give it. His general appearance is singularly commonplace. I cannot describe him better than by saying he has exactly that kind of face and figure which by no possibility would be selected, out of even a very small number of persons, as those of a remarkable personage. There is nothing luminous in the eye, nothing impressive in the brow. The forehead is spacious, but it is scooped entirely away in the region where benevolence ought to be, while beyond rise reverence firmness and self-esteem, like Alps on Alps. The under eyelids are so swollen as almost to close the eyes, and it would be quite impossible to tell the colour of those orbs, and equally so, from the neutral tint of his hair and face, to say of what complexion he had originally been. His voice is agreeable, and its intonations delightful, although that is so common a gift with Englishmen as to be almost a national characteristic. As usual, he took up the ribands of the conversation, and kept them in his own hand, driving wherever it suited him.

HOW THE WORLD HAS LEARNED ITS A. B. C.

PROFESSOR MAX MULLER, in the *Fortnightly Review*, shows that the three R's came from the East. He also shows that the Babylonians were bimetallists, and fixed the ratio between the pound and twenty shillings.

We are what we are, we possess what we possess even in the very elements of our knowledge, thanks to the labours of the ancient Egyptians, Babylonians, Indians, Persians, to say nothing of Greeks and Romans.

What should we be without our A. B. C, without being able to write? Mere illiterate savages, knowing nothing of the past except by hearsay, caring little for the future except for our own immediate posterity. Now whenever we read a book or write a letter we ought to render thanks in our heart to the ancient scholars of Egypt who invented and perfected writing, and whose alphabetic signs are now used over the whole civilised world, with the exception of China. Yes, whenever you write an A or a B or a C you write what was originally a hieroglyphic picture. Your L is the crouching lion, your F the cerastes, a serpent with two horns; your H the Egyptian picture of a sieve.

There is no break, no missing link between our A B C and the hieroglyphic letters as you see them on the obelisk on the Thames Embankment, and on the much older monuments in Egypt. The Egyptians handed their letters to the Phœnicians, the Phœnicians to the Greeks, the Greeks to the Romans, the Romans to us. All the Semitic alphabets also, as used in Persian and Arabic, and the more important alphabets of India, Ceylon, Burmah, and Siam, all come in the end from Phoenicia and Egypt. The whole of Asia, except that part of it which is over-shadowed by Chinese influence, Europe, America, Africa, and Australia, so far as they write at all, all write Egyptian hieroglyphics. The chain of tradition has never been broken, the stream of evolution is more perfect here than anywhere else.

Reading and writing, therefore, have come to us from ancient Egypt. But whence did we get our arithmetic? When I say our arithmetic I do not mean our numerals only, or our knowledge that two and two make four. That kind of knowledge is home-grown, and can be traced back to that common Aryan home from which we derive our language, that is to say, our whole intellectual inheritance. I mean our numerical figures. There are many people who have numerals, but no numerical figures like our own. There are others, such as the Chiquitos in Columbia, who count with their fingers, but have no numerals at all; at least we are told so by the few travellers who have visited them. There are others again who have a very perfect system of numerals, but who for numerical notation depend either on an abacus, or on such simple combinations of strokes as we find in Egypt, Phoenicia, Babylon, China, India, and even among the redskins of America. There are others again who, like the Greeks and the Hindus, use certain letters of their alphabet instead of, under certain circumstances, figures. You may imagine that with such contrivances arithmetic could never have advanced to its present stage of perfection, unless some one had invented our numerical figures. Whence then did we get our figures? We call them Arabic figures, and that tells its own tale. But the Arabs call them Indian figures, and that tells its own tale likewise. Our figures came to us from the Arabs in Spain, they came to them from India, and if you consider what we should be without our figures from one to nine, I think you will admit that we owe as much gratitude to India for our arithmetic, as to Egypt for our reading and writing. When I am sometimes told that the Hindus were mere dreamers, and never made any useful discovery, such as our steam-engines and electric telegraphs, I tell my friends they invented that without which mechanical and eletric science could never have become what they are, that without which we should never have had steam-engines or eletric telegraphs—they invented our figures from one to nine—and more than that, they invented the nought, the sign for nothing, one of the most useful discoveries ever made, as all mathematicians will tell you.

Let us remember then the lessons which we have learnt from antiquity. We have learnt reading and writing from Egypt, we have learnt arithmetic from India. So much for the famous three R's.

But that is not all. If we are Egyptians, whenever we read and write, and Indians whenever we do our accounts, we have only to look at our watches to see that we are Babylonians also. We must go to the British Museum to see what cuneiform inscription is like; but it is a fact nevertheless that everyone of us carries something like a cuneiform inscription in his waistcoat pocket. For why is our hour divided into sixty minutes, each minute into sixty seconds, and so forth? Simply and solely because in Babylonia there existed, by the side of the decimal, system of notation, another system, the sexagesimal, which counted by sixties. Why that number should have been chosen is clear enough, and it speaks well for the practical sense of those ancient Babylonian merchants. There is no number which has so many divisors as sixty.

The Babylonians divided the sun's daily journey into twenty-four parasangs, or 720 stadia. Each parasang or hour was sub-divided into sixty minutes. A parasang is about a German mile, and Babylonian astronomers compared the progress made by the sun during one hour at the time of the equinox to the progress made by a good walker during the same time, both accomplishing one parasang. The whole course of the sun during the twenty-four equinoctial hours was fixed at twenty-four parasangs, or 720 stadia, or 360 degrees. This system was handed on to the Greeks, and Hipparchus, the great Greek philosopher, who lived about 150 B C, introduced the Babylonian hour into Europe. Ptolemy, who wrote about 150 A.D., and whose name still lives in that of the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, gave still wider currency to the Babylonian way of reckoning time. It was carried along on the quiet stream of traditional knowledge through the Middle Ages, and, strange to say, it sailed down safely over the Niagara of the French Revolution. For the French, when revolutionising weights, measures, coins, and dates, and subjecting all to the decimal system of reckoning were induced by some unexplained motive to respect our clocks, and watches, and allowed our dials to remain sexagesimal that is, Babylonian each hour consisting of sixty minutes. Here you see again the wonderful coherence of the world, and how what we call knowledge is the result of an unbroken tradition of a teaching descending from father to son. Not more than about a hundred arms would reach from us to the builders of the Palaces of the Babylon, and enable us to shake hands with the founders of the oldest Pyramids and to thank them for what they have done for us.

BRAINWORKERS must envy the constitution of the Emperor of Austria almost as much as Gambetta did Prince Bismarck's capacity for enjoying Lager beer and tobacco. Though the Emperor is an exceedingly hard worker, a couple of hours of sleep are at any time sufficient for his recuperation. When travelling at night he is able to remain at his writing-table during the whole of the journey without ever getting fatigued. It is his custom to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the contents of every document of importance before putting his name to it.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

THE PRINCESS.

WHAT a pearl among women the Princess of Wales appears whenever she honours any public function with her graceful presence! On Tuesday, 26th ult., her tact and amiability were really quite admirable, for while the rest of the august party at Charing-cross station began to show unmistakable signs of impatience at the long delay of the Queen and the Empress—Prince Christian even going out of his way to ask the stately German valet as to the cause of this delay—the Princess never for one moment lost her pleasant smile or her gracious affability, and talked to the Duchess of Albany and Princess Louise and Lord Folkestone in an unusually animated manner, the large diamonds in her ears glittering and sparkling, and the electric light catching here and there in the silver grey plush of which the sleeves of her long coat were made. "I have seen the Princess of Wales many a time," writes a correspondent, "but never have I seen her more lovely and fascinating than that night, especially when, with tender solicitude, she drew the loose cloak which the Queen wore more tightly round her Majesty's shoulder, just after the train had left the station."

THE BARONESS DE WORMS.

The most conspicuous figure at the Drawing Room was the Baroness Henry de Worms, whose jewels blazed like a sun. She wore a priceless *riviere* of diamonds, diamond earrings, and a diamond aigrette, while her bodice was literally studded with diamond stars and brooches. Everybody was asking who she was, for she is not a generally known figure, and when at last one of the initiated gave the desired information, there was general surprise.

THE BEAUTY OF THE DRAWING-ROOM.

The beauty of the Drawing Room was the Marchioness of Granby, better known as Mrs. Henry Manners, the wife of Lord Salisbury's old secretary. She came alone. Neither the Marquis nor the Duchess of Rutland being present —the latter's absence being due to the illness of the Duke. Both the Duchess of Abercorn and the Duchess of Marlborough intended to have been present, but changed their minds a short time before. The latter had even planned her dress which was to have been of white satin, trimmed with fur.

A CUSTOM IN RUSSIA.

A young lady who is travelling in Russia writes to us from St. Petersburg:—"We went to Ciniselli's famous circus, and it was very amusing to watch the people. Unlike at English places of amusement, the spectators all keep their hats on, and their fur coats hang loosely round them. On looking round one sees nothing but rows and rows of fur caps and officers' caps, and only here and there a hat or bonnet like they are worn in England. "I find that the Russian ladies, look quite lovely in their fur caps and big fur collars. Many wear perfectly white sheepskin collars on their shuba and white caps. Some of them have such wonderful complexions that one might well say the effect of their faces above the white fur is that of roses on snow. The pretty young Grand Duchess Sergei was in the Imperial box, and when we drove past her palace afterwards, quite a little crowd of lacqueys stood at the door awaiting her return.

THE DUKE OF PORTLAND'S ENGAGEMENT.

The engagement of the Duke of Portland to Miss Dallas Yorke (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*), announced this morning, has taken society by surprise. The Duke is *par excellence* the greatest *parti* in England as regards rank, and, with the exception of Lord Fife, perhaps the richest. His fortune, however, is by no means as large as that of his predecessor, for though all the vast territorial possessions of the Cavendishes in Scotland and England were inherited by the present Duke, the most valuable part of the property, the London estate, was left by the late Duke to his sisters, it having come into the family through his mother, Miss Scott, who was an heiress. Miss Yorke is well-known and admired in society. Her mother is a sister of Mr. Graham, the well known collector, and possessor of the finest Rossetti, Burne-Jones, and Whistler collection in the world, and half-sister of Mr. Henry Graham, Clerk to the Parliaments.

THE NEW DUCHESS.

A licence has been issued by the Judge of Probate in Florida for the marriage of George William Sutherland Leveson-Gower, widower, otherwise the Duke of Sutherland, and Mary Caroline Blair, widow. The Duke has been for two months past living quietly at Tampa, in Florida, on some property which he acquired, devoting most of his time to hunting, shooting, and fishing. A small but comfortable house on the place has been occupied by him and a handsome lady known as Mrs. Blair, who shared in his sports and pastimes, and who was something of an enigma to the neighbours. This has been solved by the announcement that the lady is about to become the Duchess of Sutherland. She is the widow of a dependant of the Duke, whom he accidentally shot and killed while on a hunting expedition.

HOW TO CURTSEY AT THE DRAWING-ROOM.

Another profession open to ladies, if we may accept the unvarnished tale of an interviewer is that of giving *debutantes* Court presentation lessons. We are told that not only young ladies about to make their curtsey before the Queen, but married ladies, take a course of lessons. A lady who gives tuition in presentation deportment says, the Queen is keenly particular in this matter, and that nothing annoys her so terribly as a careless, negligent style. Pupils have to listen to instructions very precise, as the following may exemplify:—"You mustn't try to grab the Queen's hand. You must sweep your hand round so"—and she made a graceful curve in the air—"and be careful your nose doesn't touch the Queen's hand. Any time can be given to the curtsey to the Queen. Then you must curtsey to each member of the Royal Family. The Empress Frederick may be next to the Queen. Make a deep curtsey to her, and a shorter one to each of the others, according to their distance from the Queen. The regulation number of curtseys is six. That is what I train my pupils for. Having finished saluting each member of the Royal Family you back out swiftly still with a gliding motion, to allow the other ladies to come up. This backing out is really a succession of curtseys, with first the right foot and then the left foot forward. You kick your skirts away all the time."

A LOVE-LETTER FROM THE VIRGIN QUEEN.

One of the most curious of Royal romances is Queen Elizabeth's long flirtation with the Duc d' Anjou. It is only very recently that the love-letters that passed between them have been brought to light, from the archives of Hatfield House. They are in French, and this is a fair specimen of their style:—"My dearest,—The honour you do me is very great in sending your letters to me so often, but the pleasure I derive therefrom is far greater, since I desire nothing so much as the continuation of your good opinion concerning me. I thank you very humbly for the sweet flowers, gathered by the hand with the small fingers, which I bless a million times, and declare to you that never was present better carried, for the bloom remains on them as fresh as if they had only been gathered this moment, and represents very vividly your verdant affection towards me; I trust I shall never give any just cause for it to fade. Monsieur, I have taken care not to lose a leaf, nor a flower, for all the other jewels I possess. May God, to whose keeping and tender mercies I commend you, grant that I may be always worthy of your favour and your love.—Your ever obliged, ELIZABETH R.

ROYAL RAILWAY GUARDS.

Among the curiosities of the Queen's railway journeys are the time-tables supplied to her Majesty, these being printed in violet ink on hand-made paper with gilt edges. They contain the exact times of the stoppages at all points, and give other information of interest. The Prince of Wales has perhaps the finest railway coach in Europe. The South Eastern built it, and it contains seven rooms, there being a study with a little library, a couple of bedrooms, a dressing room, and a bathroom. The bedroom is most luxuriously furnished in old gold silk, being lighted by electricity, and the pannelling is beautifully painted. The Prince uses his carriage for all his journeys South.

HIGH BONNETS AND EXAGGERATED HATS.

So the high bonnet and the exaggerated hat are alike doomed at last! The lady milliners have developed a new function for feminine society in the "bonnet tea," which is a kind of private or invitation view of their most exclusive novelties, to their specially favoured customers; and at one of these held this week by the lady who may be described as the pioneer of the sudden rush of ladies into business, I saw the models she has just brought over from the first Paris designers. The hair will have to be brought down from the top of the head to the nape of the neck to suit the new shapes in bonnets, which are very small, very flat, and in reality, only a modification of the original "Princesse" bonnet brought in about eight or nine years ago. Gold braid, black net, exquisite beadwork, and silver filagree, are among the materials employed for the crowns, which are nearly all transparent, though, while the cold weather lasts, dainty-coloured satin linings are permissible. The favourite trimmings is nothing more than a broad, flat Alsatian bow of ribbon, placed exactly in front, and strings tied up in a short bow, without ends, under the chin. Others have a wreath of simple spring flowers—Parma violets, cowslips, wall flowers, or snowdrops, several sorts often being used on one bonnet. Coloured crape—exactly like the material used in mourning, and not to be confounded with the old-fashioned *crepe de Chine*—is the very latest material for millinery.

AN EFFECTIVE LITTLE BONNET.

An effective bonnet was of loosely-drawn scarlet crape, *bebe* shape, with broad ribbon strings, and no trimming save one tiny spray of beautifully-copied dark glistening-green myrtle. The turban and *toque* shapes will be the favourite, in hats, and fancy embroidered ribbons will be largely used in trimming them. Some of these, in reproductions of old brocade patterns and daring harmonies of colour, are very beautiful. It will be welcome news to those who cannot afford to throw aside all their last year's hats and bonnets that the popular shades of green of last season will be equally well worn this spring; and are expected to divide favour with a pretty shade of *vieux rose*.

SPRING NOVELTIES.

Several of the leading firms are beginning to show their spring novelties in materials, though styles of make are still undecided. The pretty, light, serviceable woollen fabrics will be used as much as ever, and their latest development is in brocade patterns. Indeed, the prophets of fashion say that borders and brocades will be the most in demand of any style. Some highly effective designs *al' Empire*, as well as reproductions of the old-fashioned Paisley shawl patterns, have been brought out. Alpaca is going to try and make another bid for popularity, but somehow it seems to have lost its once-great favour among us—French dressmakers, however, use it largely with satisfactory effect.

ALL those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers, should use Kemp & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and 2-4.

LITERARY, DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

OLD DECCAN DAYS.

WE most gladly welcome, in its glory of a fourth edition, Miss Mary Frere's delightful "Old Deccan Days; or, Hindoo Fairy Legends Current in Southern India," just published by Mr. Murray. Miss Mary Frere, who collected these Old World stories, quaint and beautiful, is the daughter of the late Sir Bartle Frere, Governor of Bombay. The stories repeated to her by her native ayah (servant) are among the most charming of their kind in literature. In the ayah's own personal narrative, and in Sir Bartle Frere's notes, there are many vivid glimpses of what India was just when it was passing from its old world stage into the modern stage, of Education Departments, congresses, municipalities, in which we now know it.

ONCE A BUTTERFLY, NOW A MAN.

We advise students of comparative religion to peruse Mr. Herbert A. Giles's translations from the Chinese, under the title of "Chuang Tzu, Mystic, Moralist, and Social Reformer." The book is published by Quaritch. Taoism, as it is called, the religious doctrine of Chuang Tzu, is merely the Chinese form of the mystic religio-metaphysics which in all countries possessing a literature have been developed during certain stages of society. It is simply a form of Buddhism, with the illusionary character of what is called existence for its cardinal doctrine. The falsity of the senses was illustrated by the Chinese mystic as follows:—"I dreamt I was a butterfly. . . . Suddenly I awaked, and there I lay, myself again. Now I do not know whether I was then a man dreaming I was a butterfly, or whether I am now a butterfly dreaming I was a man." Taoism acquired but a faint hold over the practical Chinese. Confucianism, a sort of rule-of-thumb, work-a-day, Philistinish, utterly unimaginative creed was the thing for hem.

MR. D. CHRISTIE MURRAY.

There is a kind of literary partnership between Mr. Christie Murray and Mr. Henry Hermann part author of the "Silver King," and in their retirement on the Riviera they are getting through a great amount of work, both in the way of novels and plays. It is commonly supposed that Mr. Hermann is responsible for the plots, and Mr. Murray for the characterisation and dialogue. Mr. Christie Murray's life has been one of excitement and adventure. As a young man he enlisted in the army, and his proud nature made it very difficult for him to submit to the severe discipline imposed upon him by bullying sergeants. Later he went into the Reporters' Gallery of the House of Commons for a London morning paper, and, as War Correspondent, he witnessed many of the most stirring scenes of the Russo-Turkish War. He has now settled down to novel writing, and his books are among the strongest and best of all our younger writers of fiction.

AUTHORS PUBLISHING AT THEIR OWN RISK.

Mr Besant in an article addressed to intending novelists, advises them never to do so, apparently implying that if the story is sufficiently good a publisher will be found courageous enough to risk some outlay on it. Now, any one at all behind the scenes is very well aware that not more than one in twenty of the novels published at the author's expense is worth printing or has almost any sale. At the same time the twentieth novel may lay the foundation of its author's reputation, and the grand mistake of his life would have been not to publish it at his own expense after it had gone the round of the publishers. Mr. Besant, who advises beginners against this method of publication, produced his own first novel, or rather he and Mr. Rice did so, at their own risk. That was "Ready Money Mortiboy," the first of a very successful series for the later volumes of which the authors were paid large sums. Had Mr. Rider Haggard been afraid to publish his first novel out of his own pocket, he would never have made the fortune he is now accumulating, and Miss Braddon would have been equally unknown. Nearly all the first novels that have had a sensational sale, including the last of them "Robert Elsmere," were unable to find a publisher willing to lay out money on them.

BARON TAUCHNITZ.

How few people who travel on the Continent know anything of Baron Tauchnitz, the eniment purveyor of English literature to the travelling Englishmen. Indeed, an impression prevails that the Tauchnitz editions are pirated, and that the English author does not profit to the extent of one penny by the Continental issue of his works. This impression is utterly wrong, for Baron Tauchintz duly pays the author his fees. Baron Tauchnitz, the scion of an old publishing house, took thought for the literary necessities of the travelling Englishman in 1841. He entered into arrangements with living British authors for the publication of their works, although, as no Copyright Law existed at the time, he was not legally compelled to do so. The venture has been an enormous success from the beginning, and Baron Tauchnitz, whilst not robbing others, has made a great fortune for himself. The Baron, who, by the way, owes his title largely to Prince Albert's influence, is now a hale old man of 73. He is, as might be imagined, a splendid linguist, and knows every European language save that of Russia. He is one of Germany's most enthusiastic Shakespearians, and has done a good deal of translation of the poet's works into German in his time.

A LOVE STORY.

A Love Story is being continued at the Vaudeville. The play is pretty much as others of its class. It opens with fairly smart social comedy, and degenerates into a dramatised cheap sensational novel. Here and there a bit of the dialogue is good. The borrower who would accept three farthings of his friend's last penny, but only as an instalment, is distinctly good. There is a sort of unhealthy poetic injustice about the piece. A young lady deliberately chooses and marries a man out of *pique*. The night of her marriage she repents, quivers with aversion, for her chosen lord tears the ring from her finger, and cries out with uplifted arms to God to be saved from the caresses of her husband. Accident has placed her within hearing of her old lover. It is *he* who answers her prayer, *he* who assists her to evade the wedding-vow still ringing in her ears. The husband turns out to be a forger, and shoots himself; the lover and wife go home to be married. "The dog it was that died," wrote Goldsmith. But I am sorry that it has been found remunerative or useful to continue the representation of such a life.

MR. LAWRENCE CAUTLEY.

The lover is Mr. Lawrence Cautley, an Adonis of the boards; and, on the stage, a lady-killer, invariably fatal at twenty paces. To Miss Achurch I must offer my sincere congratulations. She always had power; she never had self-control. But she is gradually learning her art, and if she masters it, has the force to attain position. Even the disobedient, emotional intensity of her voice seems beginning to feel the bit. Her season at the Haymarket did her good. This is not a school for the encouragement of sentimental extravagances. She is now a little afraid to "let herself go." But over-restraint is a good fault with so exuberant an actress.

AN AUTOGRAPH LETTER OF FOOTE.

Among the manuscripts of Lady Waterford just brought to light by the Historical Manuscripts Commission is an autograph letter of Foote, the actor, to Sir John Delaval, evidently written in 766, soon after the former's serious accident, by which his leg was broken. It refers to the well known story of how he obtained a patent for the Haymarket Theatre, and puts in a strong light the humiliations to which actors of genius in those days were exposed by the monopoly in theatrical entertainments. After referring to the sympathy shown to him by the Duke of York, Foote says: "I took the liberty to mention to his Royal Highness that a patent from the Crown for the house in the Haymarket during my life would protect me from want; that I had hitherto been permitted to exhibit there at only the time that no other playhouse would open doors; that I had been obliged to write all that was spoke there, and speak almost all that was wrote; that from the uncertainty of my tenure the Chamberlain's staff so often shifting into different hands, I could not venture to engage proper assistants or decorate the theatre in a manner worthy the guests that I have very often the honour to see there; that my strength and helpless condition would prevent me from doing what I hitherto had done; that the grant would be an injury to none, from the great increase of the capital, and that I have some reason to think the public would be rather pleased to see me possessed of this little provision. *His Royal Highness* (adds the writer) had the goodness to approve of the plan, and to promise me all his assistance." It is gratifying to know that the player request was favourably received by the Lord Chamberlain, and that thenceforth Foote stood before the world under less degrading and more profitable conditions.

STANFORD'S NEW SYMPHONY.

Professor Stanford's new symphony in F, originally produced in Berlin a few weeks ago, was performed for the first time in England under Mr. Manns at the Crystal Palace on Saturday (Feb 23.) It bears the motto

Thro' Youth to Strife,
Thro' Death to Life.

But although more or less programme music, Mr. C A. Barry, who has written the analysis, rightly declares it to have been the composer's aim less to follow out any consistent story than to "reflect the general sentiments of the motto." In regard to the plan of the symphony, the joyous first movement may be accepted as typical of the high spirits and brilliant aspirations of youth. In the second movement, an intermezzo and trio manhood is reached, and the serious business of life—and strife—begins. Here Professor Stanford has felicitously introduced from his music to the "Œdipus Rex" of Sophocles subject which there indicates the commencement of Œdipus' horrible troubles. In the third or slow movement, which indisputably is the finest section of the work, the composer deals with Death itself, which here seems to be depicted neither as the "lovely and soothing death"—as Walt Whitman has it in the poem which Professor Stanford has already set to music—nor as the grimmest of all terrors, but as the triumphant termination of a hero's life. Death past the "Afterwards," according to the rondo-finale, would seem to be merry enough.

PATTI SEEN BY HERSELF.

Here is Patti's opinion of herself, given to an interviewer:—"I know, although they call me 'Queen of Song,' it is not because I am the greatest singer, but because there are many gifts in the same person in me. I am not beautiful, but I pass for pretty; that's one. I am tolerably graceful; that's two. I am a good dresser; that's three. I have a way with me that's piquant; that's four. I like my public; that's five—for my public like me because I like them, and I am never tired of pleasing them. I have a good voice; that's six. I know how to sing very well—my way; that's seven. I always know my music, that gives comfort to the audience, and may count as eight. I act fairly well in the roles I sing; that's nine. What more could one want in a singer?"

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica,* and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

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PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

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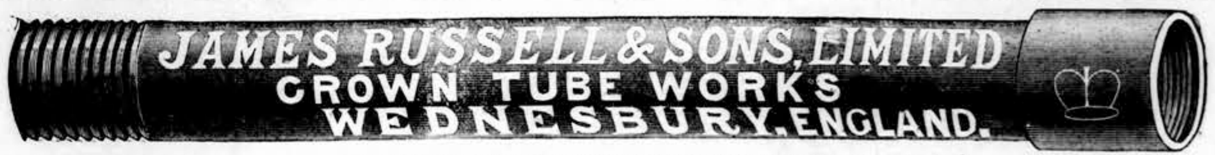

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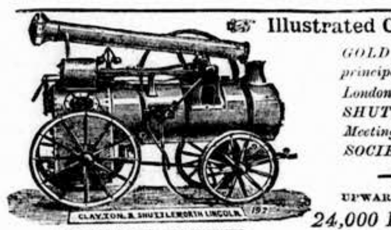

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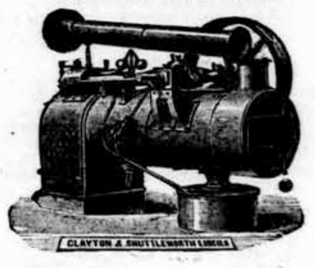

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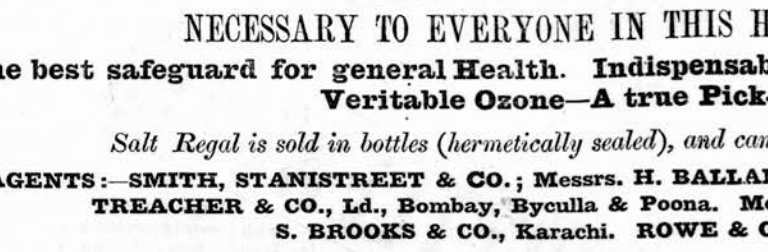

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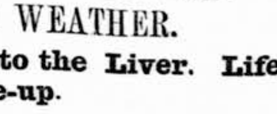

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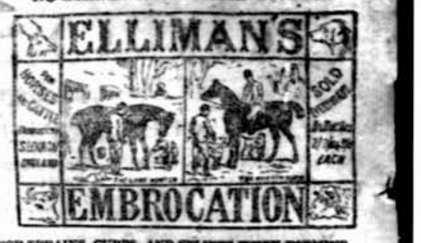

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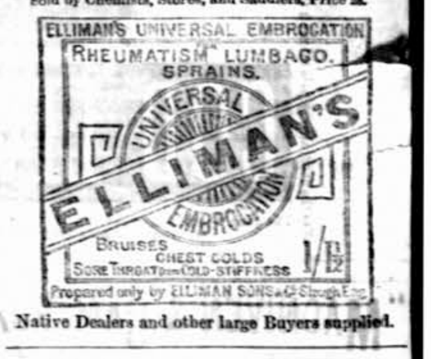

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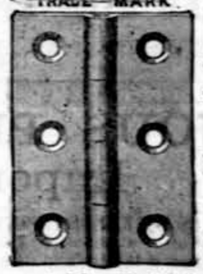

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